

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]

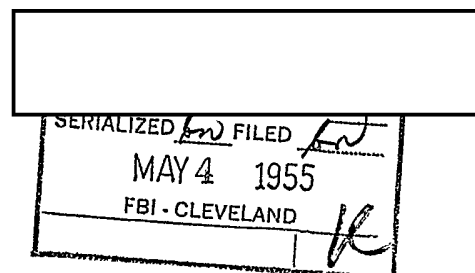
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Attached is ~~xx(written report)xx(oral report reduced to writing)xx~~  
(literature) from [REDACTED] rec'd by him on ~~xxxxxx~~ 4-24-55 and  
received (~~by him~~) (in person) by SA ROBERT S. BURGINS on  
5-4-55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).
- ( x ) Itemization of literature.

"The Week in Your State Capitol" - newsletter issued by  
Don Rothenberg re hearings ~~xxxx~~ on FEPC Unemployment  
Compensation "Right To Work" Bill.



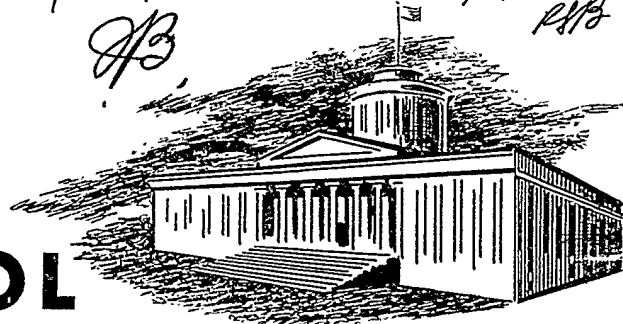
4-24-55

Recd. 5/4/55

JB

RHB

# THIS WEEK *in your* STATE CAPITOL



A NEWSLETTER ISSUED AS A SERVICE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF OHIO  
681 EAST 105 ST. CLEVELAND 8, OHIO

BY *Don Rothenberg* STATE DIRECTOR

## HEARINGS THIS WEDNESDAY ON FEPC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION "RIGHT-TO-WORK" BILL

The "right-to-work" bill has been revived! After an effective campaign by labor had temporarily shoved the bill into the back-ground, Chairman Danner of the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee has scheduled it again for next Wednesday.

On April 13, Senator Gray, a member of the Committee declared that he would only support FEPC as a "rider" on the right-to-work bill. Gray has never supported FEP. He and other committee members are clearly attempting to split the ranks of labor and community groups. We predict they will not succeed!

Further confusion is attempted through a so-called unemployment compensation bill (SB 394, described elsewhere in this newsletter.)

This bill is OPPOSED BY LABOR. It will also be heard Wednesday night.

COME TO COLUMBUS WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 7:30 p.m., Assembly Room on the 3rd floor, Senate side of the Capital.

WRITE OR WIRE Senators Fred Danner, Robert Shaw, Ralph Humphrey, Theodore Gray, Robert Pollock, Charles Carney, and Frank King urging passage of the strong FEP bill (SB 45), defeat of the "right-to-work" bill (SB 101) and of the Pollock compensation bill (SB 394.)

JB. 4-24-55

2.

## SENATE PASSES ANTI-LABOR BILL

A bill which could be used against trade unions in a strike or in an organizing drive has passed the State Senate by a vote of 21 to 11. Proposed by the Governor, backed by the Cleveland Plain Dealer and introduced by Democratic leader Joseph Bartunek, SB 136 is supposedly aimed at the so-called "gypsy chasers", who allegedly forced truckers to pay unnecessary labor costs at loading docks.

Briefly, the bill provides that "no person shall obtain by force, violence or coercion, the payment of money or other valuable considerations....obtain the property of another under color of official right." PENALTY IS ONE TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON.

The spirited debate brought out the following points:

Sen. KING, Toledo: "Since the stories in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, there have been no abuses, because the state highway patrol moved in at the Governor's request. So, why do you need this bill? You are taking a blown-up story involving a few people and using it to cover up an attack on legitimate trade unions."

Sen. AVELLONE, Cleveland: "This bill sets up a straw man and then beats it down. I HAVE CHECKED THE OHIO LAWS AND FIND THAT EVERY MAJOR PROVISION OF THIS BILL IS COVERED IN EXISTING LAWS. The hidden motives in this bill have not come out. This is an anti-labor bill. It would affect strikes of legitimate trade unions."

Sen. DELL, Middletown: "In my boyhood, I knew a stern father with five sons. When he'd come home from work to find that ONE of the boys had been mischievous, HE'D WHIP ALL FIVE. That's what this bill does."

Sen. CARNEY, Youngstown: Read a two-page letter from the United Labor Legislative Committee, representing AFL, CIO, RR brotherhoods and Mine Workers, urging defeat of SB 136. Said that the bill was aimed directly at the Teamsters Union.

And then came the Republicans: Pepple, Ferguson, Danner and Pollock. Their speeches confirmed exactly what the Democratic Senators had said! Pepple attacked the Teamsters Union's organizing methods, and Ferguson (labor's arch-enemy) attacked all labor leaders as tyrants, said the issue is "individual liberty." That great "friend" of organized labor, Sen. Danner (he who calls relief a "handout" and opposes increase in unemployment compensation) said that this bill is aimed at protecting the little guy.

Your reporter would make the following observations:

1. This bill will affect EVERY TRADE UNION IN OHIO, not only the Teamsters. Suppose that during peaceful picketing, an employer attempts to run scabs through the picket line, and the pickets resist. Every picket can be accused of force, violence or coercion and sentenced to 1 to 3 years in jail.

2. had Democratic ranks been solid, the bill might have been defeated, but Sen. Bartunek, the bill's sponsor, attempted to give the impression that this really wouldn't hurt labor, and thus let the Republicans "off the hook".
3. The bill doesn't mention "gypsy chasers", truckers, unloaders or anything else which would pinpoint the alleged reason for the bill. The wording is general and it will be generally applied to all unions.
4. PASSAGE OF THIS BILL IN THE SENATE OPENS THE FLOODGATES TO THE RIGHT-TO-WORK BILL, THE KILE BILL, DECREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND BURIAL OF FEPC. It was a test vote for the enemies of labor, and they will now ride herd on the working people of our state unless a tremendous roar of protest is heard.

ACTION: SB 136 now goes to the House for hearings and a vote. WRITE TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVE IMMEDIATELY. Urge him to vote against SB 136. Ask your union officials to write and explain the real meaning of the bill. A victory in the House can stem the tide and help passage of a good unemployment compensation and FEP law.

## SECOND FEPC HEARING THIS WEDNESDAY NIGHT APRIL 27TH

Leaders of religious, civic and community groups will testify for a strong FEPC law this Wednesday night before the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee.

On April 13, at a poorly-attended first hearing, testimony was given in favor of the strong bills as well as the educational-type. Among the highlights of the hearing were:

1. Donald Beatty and Chester Gray of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation declared that, although Negroes and Puerto Ricans represent 6.4% of Ohio's population, they make up 20% of the unemployed. The Bureau takes job requests from employers and:

- 3 out of 5 in Columbus are discriminatory
- 4 out of 5 in Dayton are discriminatory
- 7 out of 10 in Cincinnati are discriminatory
- 3 out of 5 in Akron are discriminatory

2. Youngstown's Sen. Carney, a Staff Representative of the United Steelworkers, declared that discrimination is still rampant in the U.S., that prejudice is taught to children at birth. He pointed to the successful campaigns against discrimination in the steel plants.



# WHY IS THE FEP CAMPAIGN FALTERING?

*JB*

Let's face facts, the FEP campaign hasn't yet gotten off the ground. Why?

1. The Republican leadership doesn't want FEP, and the Democratic leadership has shown no inclination to demand it;

2. FEP IS BEING PUSHED AS A SOLUTION TO THE "NEGRO PROBLEM". The fact is that FEP is as important to every white worker in the state. How many times have we seen employers attempt to disrupt wage negotiations or break strikes by setting Negro workers against white workers? Do you know that discrimination costs American workers SIX BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR IN LOSSES?

3. Some trade union leaders have shoved FEP into the back-ground because of the anti-labor bills and the pending auto and steel negotiations. But an all-out campaign for FEP would be one of the best ways to unite labor in the face of these threats. The undeniable fact is the the right-to-work bill, the opposition to a higher minimum wage, the attempt to cut unemployment compensation and the opposition to FEP ALL COME FROM THE SAME SOURCE: the business groups in Ohio. Although profits are at an all-time high, they are fighting tooth and nail to prevent labor's getting a greater share of the wealth it creates.

Supporting FEP is no mere gesture of tolerance or charity. It simply means that an injury to one is an injury to all. As Sen. PETRASH put it in a hearing several weeks ago, "If they can discriminate against Negroes, they can do it to me--and they are!"

ACTION: ATTEND THE HEARINGS IN COLUMBUS THIS WEDNESDAY at 7:30 p.m. (Note that Columbus is on Eastern Standard time, one hour earlier than most northern Ohio cities.) The two bills being considered are the CARNEY BILL (SB45) and the Mosher bill (SB 282). The Carney bill has strong enforcement provisions. Urge your Senator to support it.

KILE BILL COMES UP FOR COMMITTEE VOTE TUESDAY NIGHT

HB 802, aimed at destroying labor's political action committees, will be heard again by the House Elections Committee this Tuesday night. A sub-committee report made minor changes and the main threat remains: union officials will be prohibited from collecting or receiving voluntary contributions to political campaigns. Democratic sub-committee members Lynch and Kilpatrick failed to file a minority report, and there are signs the Republican leadership has made the Kile bill a "policy" measure.

ACTION: WRITE TODAY TO KENNETH F. BERRY, Chmn. House Elections Committee and to other committee members (see last newsletter for list), urging defeat of HB 802.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT: THEY'RE TRYING TO CUT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Last Wednesday was "Business Day", as the hearings opened on another Pollock bill, SB 394, which would eliminate the \$5 allowance for dependents in unemployment compensation payments. THERE HAVE BEEN NO HEARINGS ON THE CIO-AFL BILLS TO INCREASE COMPENSATION, in the Senate. Among the groups represented were: Ohio Assoc. of Manufacturers, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Amer. Steel & Wire, Harris-Seybold, A&P Food Stores, Mahoning Valley Industrial Council and Motor Co.

Cleveland, Ohio  
June 14, 1955

MEMO, SAC

RE: PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Progressive Party 100-18760  
Legislative 100-17258  
DON ROTHENBERG 100-18406

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Documentation

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
[REDACTED]	Literature	5-4-55	SA ROBERT S. BURGINS	[REDACTED]

Informant submitted the following literature:

"This Week in Your State Capitol" - undated

[REDACTED]

SA

REK: tmr

[REDACTED]

(4)

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED  
JUN 15 1955  
FBI - CLEVELAND  
[Handwritten initials and a large 'P' mark]

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]

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(literature) from [REDACTED] rec'd by him on ~~xxdatedxx~~ 4-27-55 and  
received (~~by xx~~) (in person) by SA ROBERT S. BURGINS on  
5-4-55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

(x) Itemization of literature.

1. Newsletter entitled, "Washington and You"
2. Leaflet - "Free Press and Publications" May 1,  
1955 to June 18, 1955.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>fw</i>	FILED <i>fw</i>
MAY 4 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

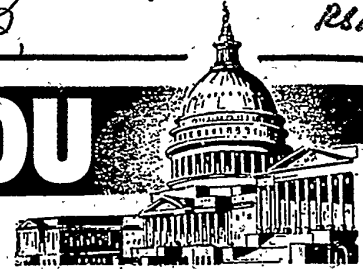
*K*

Given by Kolbenburg 4-27-55  
JB

Rec'd 5/4/55  
R&B

# WASHINGTON and YOU

a political action newsletter



Vol. 1, No. 3, April, 1955

264

C.B. BALDWIN, editor

## STOP THE WAR DANGER IN QUEMOY AND MATSU

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21

*Whereas* it is the historic policy of the United States to promote peace throughout the world by urging the settlement of international disputes through juridical processes; and

*Whereas* the United States has always decried the use of aggression or threats of aggression in foreign affairs; and

*Whereas* there now is danger of United States involvement in atomic war with the Chinese Communists in the defense of the Matsu and Quemoy Islands occupied by forces of the Republic of China; and

*Whereas* the United States under international law has no territorial rights or claims to the Matsu and Quemoy Islands; and

*Whereas* a military defense of said islands by the United States subjects the United States to the charge of acts of aggression and involvement in a Chinese civil war; and

*Whereas* the major allies of the United States have declared that they are unsympathetic to and would not support the defense of the Matsu and Quemoy Islands; and

*Whereas* it is the right and policy of the United States under international law to defend Formosa and the Pescadores against communistic attack until such time as its sovereign status is determined by peaceful processes: Therefore be it

**RESOLVED** by the Senate (the House of Representative concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(a) the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions and territories of that area," approved January 29, 1955 (Public Law 4, 84th Cong.), shall not be construed to authorize the President to employ any of the Armed Forces of the United States in military operations concerning the Matsu and Quemoy Islands;

(b) The existing danger of war could be relieved by the cooperation of the Republic of China in the evacuation of such islands and the safe return of the forces of the Republic of China and the civilian inhabitants to Formosa;

(c) on the basis of such cooperation the President at the earliest practicable time should take appropriate action to lay before the United Nations the danger to the peace of the world presented by the threat of attack upon such islands, with the request that the United Nations undertake the supervision of such evacuation and the removal from those islands of the military forces of the Republic of China and the civilian inhabitants who may desire to seek refuge elsewhere; and

(d) the Armed Forces of the United States properly may be employed to render assistance which may be required to safeguard such evacuation and removal under such conditions as the United Nations may determine to be necessary to avoid, to the greatest practicable extent, involvement in hostilities with forces of the Chinese Communists.

WRITE

YOUR

OWN

SENATOR

AND

REPRESENTATIVE

SUPPORT

THE MORSE

RESOLUTION

Co-sponsors:

LEHMAN

LONG

HUMPHREY

## QUEMOY AND MATSU: PEACE OR WAR IN THE PACIFIC

It was only two months ago that the Senate approved by an 85 to 3 vote the resolution "to authorize the armed forces to protect the security of Formosa." The Lehman-Morse amendment to that Resolution which would have excluded the offshore islands secured 13 votes.

Today almost the whole nation has been aroused to protest the danger of war over Quemoy and Matsu. Dulles had announced that he was going to keep the Chinese Communists guessing. But it is the American people who are giving the answers to the guessing game.

What happened? As we said in the February issue, "The passage of the Resolution has awakened many people to the dangers." In recent weeks the American people have begun to speak up to such an extent that members of both Houses are now reflecting the will to peace. This little geography lesson is beginning to take hold:

From Amoy (Chinese mainland), to, Quemoy,	4 miles
From Quemoy to Formosa	120 miles
From Formosa to San Francisco	7,500 miles

Commentators began to put the shoe on the other foot, comparing Quemoy with Staten Island, Catalina, and Brooklyn. Sen. Lehman took the case to the public on television. The NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers and columnists began to request withdrawal from the offshore islands. Prominent religious leaders spoke out vigorously against the dangerous policy. Adlai Stevenson took the case to the people in a nation-wide radio broadcast. When to all this was added the clear statement by Canada that she would have no part in military action over the off shore islands, and a similar position was taken by all our other allies, the pot boiled over and Congress began to move.

On March 27, Sen. Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson accused the right-wing Republicans of "talking war." He warned against "irresponsible adventure" in Asia. Other Democrats labeled the Republicans as a "war party." Admiral Carney's off the record briefing on the Communist attack "in Mid-April" kicked back to such an extent that the White House was compelled to issue orders to the military restricting their warlike utterances. Sen. George came forth with his proposal for Big Four negotiations.

In the Senate on April 1st, Sens. Morse, Lehman, Long and Humphrey introduced Sen. Con. Res. 21:

### SEN. KEFAUVER

Sen. Kefauver of Tenn. in a speech on the Senate floor on March 30, spearheaded the Democratic drive against involvement in the defense of Quemoy and Matsu. In this speech he said:

"Mr. President, the Congress has written a blank check for the President in dealing with the Formosa situation. It was done at his request and principally to demonstrate the unity of the Nation. But the fact that the Formosa resolution exists, places a burden and responsibility on the President of the United States which I expect he will one day regret he has. There are forces in his administration so powerful and apparently so eager for war with China that they are becoming almost impossible to resist. That the United States should be plunged into a war over Matsu and Quemoy ought to

be unthinkable. Yet there are those in high places in the present administration itself who are plotting and planning to bring such a war about, whatever the risks involved.

"The remarkable thing about this plotting and planning for war is that the plotters and planners must know that the vast majority of the American people are against them. The mood of America, no matter how warlike some of our leaders wish to make us seem, is deeply pacific; and, as a matter of fact, we know that we are not going to have any allies, or substantial allies, if we get into a war over Quemoy or Matsu. . . .

"It is time we started talking, for a change, about peace. We should put in a deep, dark closet all of Secretary Dulles' bellicosity."

### SEN. MORSE

Two days later, Sen. Morse took the floor in the bitterest attack yet on the Administration's Formosa policy. On April 1, he said:

"I asked the Secretary of State, 'What principle of international law justifies the defense of Quemoy and the Matsus by the United States?' He did not name a principle of international law in justification of our position for the simple reason that he could not. In the light of the situation in Asia at the present time the defense of Quemoy and the Matsus cannot be reconciled with international law; on the contrary, in my opinion, if we defend them we would violate existing international law. We have no right to be defending these coastal islands with respect to which we have no territorial rights. That is the situation. The American people have the right to expect their President to stay within the framework of international law. He has made it perfectly clear that he does not understand the principles of international law, because if he did understand them, he would not have asked the Congress of the United States for authorization to go outside the framework of international law.

"Mr. President, the judgment of history against the United States will be a sad one if America continues much longer to follow the foreign policy of Dwight D. Eisenhower. The time has come for the American people, in the interest of the tens of thousands of American boys who are likely to die if we continue to act outside the framework of international law, to make clear to the President of the United States that they do not want to defend Quemoy and the Matsus, over which we have no international legal rights."

In the course of the debate, Sen. Long said: "I say that the best way for us to save face over Quemoy and Matsu is not to get our face on Quemoy and Matsu."

The Morse Resolution has been referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Letters and telegrams should be sent to Sen. George asking that public hearings be held on this Resolution; to Sens. Kefauver, Morse, Lehman and Long congratulating them on their courageous stand; and to your own Senators asking them to support the Morse Resolution. I am convinced from many conversations with Members of Congress that they share the apprehension of these Senators but they need to be fortified with expressions from home. A real mobilization of the existing peace sentiment in the country can end the threat of war in the Formosa Straits.

**DEMAND HEARINGS ON RES. 21—WRITE SEN. WALTER F. GEORGE**

## BIG FOUR NEGOTIATIONS BEFORE GERMAN REARMAMENT

On April 1 (April Fools Day) the Senate by an overwhelming vote of 76 to 2 ratified the so-called Paris Protocol which admits West Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and permits its rearmament.

The Yalta Declaration approved jointly by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin embodied the following statement:

"It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and nazism and to insure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German Armed Forces, break up for all time the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism.

It is ironical but understandable that the architect of the Paris treaty was John Foster Dulles who in 1939 declared: "There is no reason to believe that any totalitarian state would attempt to attack the United States. Only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy, or Japan contemplates war upon us."

Here was an issue that should have aroused really massive opposition but only seven witnesses appeared in opposition: Mr. Thomas Dombrowski, Publisher of *Gloss* Ludowy, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Paul Green, Chairman American Veterans for Peace; Mr. Morris Goldin, Executive Secretary of the American Labor Party; Mr. James Imbrie, retired investment banker and Chairman of the Progressive Party of New Jersey; Dr. John M. Marsalka, Editor of *Nova Doba*—New Era of Chicago; Mrs. Yetta Metz, representing the Federation of Jewish Womens Clubs; and Mr. Stanley Nowak, former member of the Michigan State Senate from Detroit.

These witnesses did a magnificent job of analyzing the dangers inherent in a rearmed Germany with its record of conquest, mass murders and aggression. They were treated with courtesy by Chairman George and handled

all questions with what I thought to be devastating logic. Although this testimony was not sufficient to change any votes, because of the failure to mount a real campaign before the hearings, it was obvious that it made a deep impression on most of the Senators present. I returned to the hearing room after the opposition witnesses had been heard to hear the testimony of Mr. Robert B. Anderson, Deputy Secretary of Defense. Many of the questions asked him were provoked by the testimony of the opposition witnesses and obviously would not have been raised had they not appeared.

You can be certain that had Labor, Farm and Church organizations taken advantage of this opportunity to testify against this treaty in committee and to send letters to their senators, a strong fight would have been made on the Senate floor against ratification. As it was, only Sen. Lehman (N.Y.) expressed misgivings and he cast his vote for ratification.

The approval of this treaty does not remove all the obstacles against West Germany's building up its military power. It is a fully acknowledged fact that left to themselves, the German people would not rearm and certainly the overwhelming majority of the peoples of Europe are opposed to a remilitarized Germany. The most effective way that we can fight German rearmament is by supporting Sen. George's proposal for an early conference of the Big Powers.

The most neglected and least impaired constitutional right we have is the "right of petition." It must be exercised constantly if we are to have peace. Write the President and your Congressman and Senators, urging Big Power negotiations. Also, write Sen. Walter F. George and congratulate him for having proposed such negotiations.

### THE THREE MONTHS CONGRESSIONAL BOX SCORE

#### MEASURES INTRODUCED

	Senate	House	Total
Bills	1,615	5,461	7,076
Joint Resolutions	63	275	338
Concurrent Resolutions	19	109	128
Simple Resolutions	86	205	291
Total	1,783	6,050	7,833

#### MAJOR MEASURES PASSED

1. Resolution for military action on Formosa.
2. Treaty with Formosa.
3. Salary increase for Congressmen and judges.
4. Tax bill extending excise and corporation taxes, but denying \$20 per person tax credit.

#### HELP WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE

The postman has been ringing twice every day—with subscriptions—since the birth of WASHINGTON AND YOU. Some days the mail is good; other days, the Editor wishes it were more. This is where YOU come in. If you have not yet sent in your subscription, don't delay. Use the coupon on page 4. If you are already a subscriber, canvass your friends and acquaintances. You can, in your spare time, help increase the number of subscribers in your community. Do it today!

### DEPARTMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS

Should Eisenhower run and be elected in 1956 and live out his second term, he would be the oldest President in our history. This is a fact which makes the selection of the Vice Presidential candidate a matter of deep concern to everyone.

With Nixon as Vice President, this fact is giving many people the creeps. Even Republicans shudder at the thought of "President" Nixon. Not because they are so concerned about what kind of a President he would make but because they know the Nixon candidacy would become a terrible burden for Eisenhower to carry in a campaign, since Nixon would be the focal point of the Democratic strategy in trying to defeat Eisenhower.

Gallup's recent poll pitting Eisenhower against Stevenson indicated that Eisenhower would get 59% of the votes to Stevenson's 41%. However, another poll indicated that with Stevenson running against Nixon for President, Nixon would be swamped 64% to 36%.

There are strong rumors that Eisenhower's brain trust is trying to persuade him to ditch Dulles and make Nixon Secretary of State. The question is would he be as great a liability in charge of our foreign affairs as he is as Vice President. This is only one of a series of dilemmas facing Eisenhower as he prepares for 1956.

## FARM AND LABOR LEGISLATION

At this time there are only two bills in Congress affecting farmers and labor that are being seriously considered. Many other good bills are in the legislative hopper but at this writing, unless there is terrific public pressure, there is little chance of their passage.

H.R. 12 which would repeal the flexible parity provisions for certain "basic farm commodities" and require price supports of 90% of parity has received strong bipartisan support, resulting in the House Agriculture Committee reporting this bill out by a vote of 23 to 11. This bill, although inadequate, is deserving of support because it would help to halt the downward spiral of the income of farmers. It is strongly opposed by Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

It now appears likely that H.R. 12 will pass the House by a close margin. The prospects of its passage by the Senate are doubtful unless there is much stronger pressure from both farmers and trade unions than is now evident. Net farm income in 1954 was 28% below 1947 and according to Secretary of Agriculture Benson, declined 10% between 1953 and 1954.

On the labor front, Eisenhower has recommended an increase in the minimum wage from 75¢ to 90¢ per hour but the Republican leaders seem indifferent to even this inadequate proposal. There is no indication that the President is giving more than lip service to his own proposal. Eight Democratic Senators and over 30 Democratic Representatives have introduced bills providing a minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour. Hearings started on April 14 before the Senate Labor Committee. Hearings have not yet been scheduled in the House.

Interviews with a number of Senators and Representatives confirm reports of an informal understanding between farm congressmen and city congressmen—mostly Democrats—to support H.R. 12 providing higher price supports in return for supporting a minimum wage of \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour for workers. Walter Reuther's testimony before the House Agriculture Committee in favor of H.R. 12 (90% parity) is a real contribution to farm-labor unity.

Write your Senators and Congressman to support "Parity for Farmers" and \$1.25 minimum wage.

## PORTRAIT OF A SENATOR

Dorothy Schiff, the publisher of the NEW YORK POST, recently devoted her weekend column to the Hon. Hubert Humphrey, the junior Senator from Minnesota. Her biting criticism of Hubert is all the more significant since the POST generally reflects the position of the A.D.A., of which Humphrey is still a Vice Chairman.

Here in part is what Mrs. Schiff said:

"Last August, when we were vacationing in France, I was horrified to learn that our friend the 'liberal demagogue' (Sen. Humphrey) whose term was about to expire, had seized upon the passions aroused by McCarthyism and appeared to be attempting to turn them to his own political advantage. This formerly ardent civil libertarian had introduced an amendment to the Communist Control Act which seemed to outdo McCarthy at his worst."

Mrs. Schiff then tells of attending an A.D.A. meeting in Washington, where Humphrey was presiding:

"Later, overcome by curiosity, I descended to the ballroom and stood at the entrance, arriving just in time to hear Sen. Humphrey open the program. 'You have lived through a time when you have seen the heights of irresponsibility, (applause) of expediency, of political appeasement. . . . The present Secretary of State has outlived his usefulness in the position he now occupies!'

"Hmph, Mr. Humphrey! How about the Junior Senator from Minnesota?"

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sen. Humphrey is probably the Senate's No. One opportunist. His behavior and voting record will be determined by the pressure he gets from his constituents. They have five years to impress him before his present term expires.

Washington and You, Room 1425, 1133 Broadway,  
New York 10, N. Y.  
C. B. Baldwin, Editor

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Enclosed is my contribution in amount of..... to  
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## WASHINGTON AND YOU

C. B. Baldwin, Editor

Room 1425  
1133 Broadway  
New York 10, N. Y.

MAY 1st, 1955 to June 18, 1955

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*4-27-55*  
*JB*

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Cleveland 3, Ohio

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Wednesday closed

*Rec'd*  
*5/4/55*  
*RLH*

\*\*\* RECENT WORKS \*\*\*

WALT WHITMAN, Poet of Democracy, 100th Anniversary of "Leaves of Grass" edition. Ed. -S. Sillen cloth \$2.50, ppr. \$ 1.25  
LIFE & WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS; Vol. IV 4.50  
LIFE & WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, 4 Vol. set reduced to 15.00  
DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE USA -Aptheker-was \$7.50, now 3.95  
LABOR FACT BOOK, #12 - Labor Research Association 2.00  
THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE- M. Cornforth cloth \$2.50, ppr. 1.50  
this is the 3rd in the series on dialectical  
materialism:  
Materialism & the Dialectical Method cloth ppr.  
1.75 1.00  
Historical Materialism 2.50 1.50  
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TITLE & AUTHOR	RETAIL PRICE	SALE PRICE
<u>Literature, Poetry, Art:</u>		
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(May 1 - June 10)

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(May 1 - June 10)

H-27-55  
*DB*

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Peril of Fascism (Magil & Stevens)	\$ 2.00	\$ .59
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 On The Theory of Marxism (Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin)  
 The United Front (Dimitroff)  
 On People's Democratic Rule (Mao Tse-Tung)

1-bor donated

Cleveland, Ohio  
June 14, 1955

MEMO, SAC

RE: PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

100-17289 P & P  
100-17258 LEGISLATIVE  
100-3995 BOOK STORE

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Documentation

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
[REDACTED]	Literature	5-4-55	SA ROBERT S. BURGINS	[REDACTED]

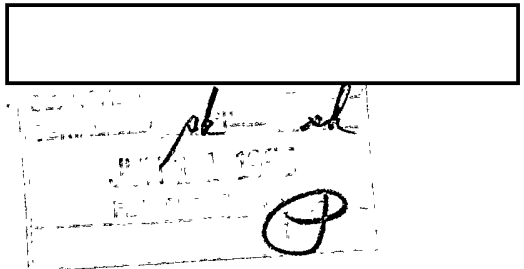
Informant furnished the following literature:

1. Newsletter entitled, "Washington and YOU"
2. Leaflet - "Free Press and Publications"  
May 1, 1955 to June 18, 1955.

[REDACTED]  
SA

REK: tmr  
[REDACTED]

(4)



b6  
b7C  
b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgina  
Sabell Committee  
RE: CW 764-5 CRR

Attached is a written report from [REDACTED]

, dated 4/30/55, received

(by mail) ☒ in person) by SA [REDACTED] on 5/9/55.

The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was  
furnished to (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <u>h</u>	FILED <u>h</u>
MAY 9 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

h

Cleveland, Ohio.  
April 30, 1955.

*Did 5-9-55  
Rec*

Sam Handleman's home  
3094 Berkshire Rd.,  
April 30, 1955.

Purpose, to hear William Rubin

Rubin is touring the Cities selling a book he wrote, he advised every one if and when they were arrested, to keep quiet and not involved any one else, because he said the Rosenbergs, and Sobel convicted them selves by breaking down through long questioning, and admitting they knew certain persons. Rubin read from his book certain technicalities of law involving the Smith Act.

The books were sold for three dollars, a collection was made by Don and Mildred, about twenty-seven dollars were taken, to help defray the expenses of Rubin Don said.

About twenty-seven people were present, among those recognized were, Bill Rubin, Sam & Sallie Handleman, Ben & Ida Slutsco, Margaret & Robert Wherry, Milton & Bertha Tennenbaum, Freida Krietner, Mil & Don Rothenberg, Hugh & Hester DeLacy, Eugene Brudno, Julia Brown, Fred Hauge, Bella & Edward Likover, Sophia Bartell & husband, a white woman about 25 years old, 5ft 4, 105 lbs larger because of pregnancy, dark eyes and hair, a white woman, about 45, 5ft 5, brown hair looks as if it is gray hair tinted.

*C. J. End*

Cleveland, Ohio

June 24, 1955

MEMO, SAC

CC: 100-17269

SOPHIE BARTELL - 3229  
PHILIP BARTELL - 65-563  
SAM HANDELMAN - 100-2560  
SALLY HANDELMAN - 14428  
BEN SLUTSKER - 1461  
IDA SLUTSKER - 14743  
MARGARET WHERRY - 15197  
ROBERT WHERRY - 14929  
MILTON TENENBAUM - 18298

BERTHA TENENBAUM - 20929  
FRIEDA KREITNER - 17033  
MILDRED ROTHENBERG - 19462  
DON ROTHENBERT - 18406  
HUGH DE LACY - 18392  
HESTER DE LACY - 19086  
EUGENE BRUDNO - 13830  
FRED HANZ - 13507  
BELLA LIKOVEN - 16082  
ED LIKOVER - 13772

RE: DOMESTIC

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Documentation

Source	Date of activity	Date Received	Agent receiving	Location
[REDACTED]	4/30/55	5/9/55	SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

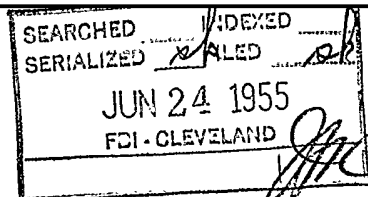
"Cleveland, Ohio.  
April 30, 1955.

"SAM HANDELMAN's home  
3094 Berkshire Rd.,  
April 30, 1955.

"Purpose to hear WILLIAM RUBIN

"RUBIN is touring the Cities selling a book he wrote, he advised every one if and when they were arrested to keep quiet and not involved any one else, because he said the ROSENBERGS, and SOBIE convicted themselves by breaking down through long questioning.

[REDACTED]  
REK:djh  
(21)



MEMO, SAC

and admitting they knew certain persons. RUBIN read from his book certain technicalities of law involving the Smith Act.

b6  
b7C

"The books were sold for three dollars, a collection was made by DON and MILDRED, about twenty-seven dollars were taken, to help defray the expenses of RUBIN DON said.

"About twenty-seven people were present, among those recognized were, BILL RUBIN, SAM and SALLIE HANDLEMAN, BEN and IDA SLUTSCO, MARGARET and ROBERT WHERRY, MILTON and BERTHA TENNENBAUM, FREIDA KRIETNER, MIL and DON ROTHENBERG, HUGH and HESTER DE LACY, EUGENE BRUDNO, JULIA BROWN, FRED HAUGE, BELLA and EDWARD LIKOVER, SOPHA BARTELL, and husband, a white woman about 25 years old, 5 ft 4, 105 lbs larger because of pregnancy, dark eyes and hair, a white woman, about 45, 5 ft 5, brown hair looks as if it is gray hair tinted.

[REDACTED]  
SA

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

FROM: SA Burgin

RE: CRC

Attached is a written report from [REDACTED]

, dated 4/30/55, received  
(by mail) (in person) by SA [REDACTED] on 5/9/55.

The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was  
furnished to (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).

[REDACTED]	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 3 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	



Cleveland, Ohio.  
April 30, 1955.

2014 E. 105th Street,  
Civil Rights office,  
April 22, 1955.

b6  
b7C

Regular meeting,

Freida read a letter from the National office, by William Patterson asking for a hundred dollars, and fifteen dollars a week, there after, each Civil Rights branch will be taxed for an amount according to the size of office. Patterson said the money will be used to maintain the National office, and keep the Government from destroying an organization which they will never destroy.

Freida asked Julia to see if Myrtle Dennis and Sarah Roberts would give a party to help raise money to send to Patterson.

There were seven people present, Joe Petrus, Ella Allen, Bill Haber, Julia Brown, James Wells, Freida Katz and [REDACTED]

*C. Y. End*

Cleveland, Ohio  
June 17, 1955

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MEMO, SAC

100-17087  
100-18776 MYRTLE DENNIS  
100-19797 SARAH ROBERTS  
100-18697 JOE PETRAUS  
100- ELLA ALLEN  
100-9265 WILLIAM HABER

100-15908 JAMES WELLS  
100-231 FRIEDA KATZ  
100-  
100-17269 DOMESTIC

RE: CRC

Documentation

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Activity</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
	4-22-55	5-9-55		

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio  
April 30, 1955

"2014 E. 105th Street,  
Civil Rights Office,  
April 22, 1955.

"Regular meeting,

"FREIDA read a letter from the National office, by WILLIAM PATTERSON asking for a hundred dollars, and fifteen dollars a week, thereafter, each Civil Rights branch will be taxed for an amount according to the size of office. PATTERSON said the money will be used to maintain the National office, and keep the Government from destroying an organization which they will never destroy.

"FREIDA asked JULIA to see if MYRTLE DENNIS and SARAH ROBERTS would give a party to help raise money to send to PATTERSON.

BEK:emd

(11)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

SAC, CLEVELAND

"There were seven people present, JOE PETRAUS, ELLA ALLEN,  
BILL HABER, JULIA BROWN, JAMES WELLS, FREIDA KATZ AND [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
SA

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: Mamie McCurdy  
SM-C

Attached is a written report from [REDACTED]

b7D

, dated 5/17/55, received

(by mail) (~~in person~~) by SA RRK on 5/18/55.

The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was  
furnished to (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).

[REDACTED]	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

Cleveland, Ohio,  
May 17, 1955.

b6  
b7C

*Red 5-20-55 by hand  
Perle*  
On May 11, 1955 Mamie McCurdy Abernathy went to Julia Brown's home to spend the day and look for a two family house that she and Eddie Scott are planning to buy. After looking around for about four hours they went back to Julia's home, where a discussion started concerning Mamie's lack of activity in the party.

Mamie said the experience she has had with the communist party has convinced her they did not mean the Negro any good, and the Leaders of the communist party were no good, that they were not trying to help the Negroes but to enslave them, she said the Jews especially were trying to get every thing the Negroes possessed, while they prospered. That they kept up disturbances among them selves, and doing every thing they could against each other. Mammie said she told Myrtle Dennis that when she found the right Leaders fighting for Negro freedom, then she would join them.

Mamie said the party had been in a up roar over [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Mamie said she met Bob down town the other day and gave him ten dollars because she felt sorry for him, that all the sacrifice Bob made for the party, they were doing nothing about it. the reason she likes Bob is because he fought for her job at the U.E., they wanted to fire Mamie because Cheda Kress did not like her. Mamie said Martha Ratio talked about her to her ex-husband, and tried to cause a lot of trouble.

She said Marie Reed had borrowed two thousand dollars from the U.E. union and haven't paid them back, that she got the money from her cam-paynge , (when she was running for the school board) to buy her home.

*C. G. End*

Cleveland, Ohio  
June 28, 1955

MEMO SAC

100-15398	MAMIE MC CURDY	100-16908	HERB HIRSCHBERG
100-18776	MYRTLE DENNIS	100-3583	EDDIE WEBB
100-14573	BERT WASHINGTON	100-9759	ANN MAGEDOVITZ
100-19433	FLORENCE ROMIG	100-18312	ROBERT CAMPBELL
100-20948	RUTH WASHINGTON	100-18785	CHEDA KRESS
100-7686	UE	100-9836	MARTHA RAUTIO
100-20402	CHARLOTTA RUFUS	100-13371	MARIE REED

RE: NEGRO (100-17261)

DOCUMENTATION

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity</u>	<u>Date Rec'd</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
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[REDACTED]	5-11-55	5-20-55	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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b6  
b7C  
b7D

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio  
May 17, 1955.

"On May 11, 1955 MAMIE MC CURDY ABERNATHY went to JULIA BROWN's home to spend the day and look for a two family house that she and EDDIE SCOTT are planning to buy. After looking around for about four hours they went back to JULIA's home, where a discussion started concerning MAMIE's lack of activity in the party.

"MAMIE said the experience she has had with the communist party has convinced her they did not mean the Negro any good, and the Leaders of the communist party were no good, that they were not trying to help the Negroes but to enslave them, she said the Jews especially were trying to get every thing the Negroes possessed, while they prospered. That they kept up disturbances among them selves, and doing every thing they could against each other. MAMIE said she told MYRTLE DENNIS that when she found the right Leaders fighting for Negro freedom, then she would join them.

REK:sad

(18)

*Stenail copy of  
need & initialed  
by BOC.*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 28 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*DM*

[REDACTED]

"MAMIE said the party had been in a up roar over

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] MAMIE said she met BOB down town the other day and gave him ten dollars because she felt sorry for him, that all the sacrifice BOB made for the party, they were doing nothing about it. the reason she likes BOB is because he fought for her job at the U.E.; they wanted to fire MAMIE because CHEDA KRESS did not like her. MAMIE said MARTHA RATIO talked about her to her ex-husband, and tried to cause a lot of trouble.

"She said MARIE REED had borrowed two thousand dollars from the U.E. union and haven't paid them back, that she got the money from her campaynge, (when she was running for the school board) to buy her home."

[REDACTED]

SA

b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA

Burgin

RE:

CRC-15-C

Attached is a written report from [REDACTED]

, dated

5/19/55

, received

(by mail)

(by mail)

by SA

REK

on

5/20/55

The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was  
furnished to (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*lt*



Cleveland, Ohio.  
May 19, 1955.

Civil Rights Office,  
May 17, 1955.

Regular meeting.

*Red 5-20-55  
by mail - Rapp*

Freida acted as chairman, she spoke of Hyman Lumer, being out that eveing trying to obtain Council for his trial, the reason he could not be at the meeting, after Sallie Winters said it was the reason she had come to the meeting. Freida said she was sure there would be nothing to the charges, but the thing they were worried about was, the authorities may arrest Lumer on the Smith Act or being a member of the communist party.

Freida asked those present to borrow money for Frank Hashmal's bond that will be needed on June 2, she said that Anna Morgan of Dayton had borrowed \$500.dollars, and was paying it back her-self. b6  
b7C

Jean Krchmerek told of trying to get Negroes in the Glenville area to go to the Council meeting to ask them to stop the police from searching the Negroes at bars and in the street for pistols and big knives, Sallie suggested that Jean get in touch with the owners, and ask them to get in the fight.

Books Steve Nelson wrote entitled "The 13th Juroe" was sold by Freda at \$1.50. Post# cards were given to each member to send to Governor Leader in Harrisburg asking him to support the decision of his own State Supreme court in the Nelson case.

Rappoport gave Freida one-hundred dollars for the defense committee Pete Wnorsky gave fifteen dollars for the same purpose. Twelve dollars were raised to buy leaflets @ \$3.75 a hundred to distribute on the Steve Nelson case, Jim Smid gave five dollars of that.

There were eleven people present, Sallie Winters, Pete Wnorsky, Jim Smid, Rappoport, Julia Brown, Joe Petraus, Freda Katz, Ella Allen, Jean Krchmerek,  Joe Meadows,

*E. G. Enid*

Cleveland, Ohio  
June 22, 1955

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MEMO SAC

100-4212	HY LUMER	100-16924	KRCHMAREK, JEAN
100-17269	DOMESTIC	100-11503	MEADOWS, JOE
100-17289	PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS	100-422	MORILLAS, S.
100-9728	PETE WNOROWSKY	100-18697	PETRAUS, J.
100-	ALLEN, ELLA MAE	100-16964	RAPPAPORT, M.
100-	[REDACTED]	100-4602	SMID, J.
100-231	KATZ, FRIEDA		

RE: CRC (100-17087)

DOCUMENTATION

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity</u>	<u>Date Rec'd</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
---------------	-------------------------	-------------------	------------------------	-----------------

[REDACTED]	5-17-55	5-20-55	SA [REDACTED]	
------------	---------	---------	---------------	--

"Cleveland, Ohio  
May 19, 1955.

"Civil Rights Office,  
May 17, 1955

"Regular meeting.

"FREIDA acted as chairman, she spoke of HYMAN LUMER, being out that eveing trying to obtain Council for his trial, the reason he could not be at the meeting, after SALLIE WINTERS said it was the reason she had come to the meeting. FREIDA said she was sure there would be nothing to the charges, but the thing they were worried about was, the authorities may arrest LUMER on the Smith Act or being a member of the communist party.

"FREIDA asked those present to borrow money for FRANK HASHMAL's bond that will be needed on June 2, she said that ANNA MORGAN of Dayton had borrowed \$500. dollars, and was paying it back her-self.

REK:sad

(15)

Route to

for initialling

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 22 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

[REDACTED]

"JEAN KRCHMEREK told of trying to get Negroes in the Glenville area to go to the Council meeting to ask them to stop the police from searching the Negroes at bars and in the street for pistols and big knives, SALLIE suggested that JEAN get in touch with the owners, and ask them to get in the fight.

"Books STEVE NELSON wrote entitled 'The 13th Juroe' was sold by FREDA at \$1.50. Post cards were given to each member to send to Governor LEADER in Harrisburg asking him to support the decision of his own State Supreme court in the Nelson case.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

"RAPPOPORT gave FREIDA one-hundred dollars for the defense committee PETE WNORSKY gave fifteen dollars for the same purpose. Twelve dollars were raised to buy leaflets @ \$3.75 a hundred to distribute on the STEVE NELSON case, JIM SMID gave five dollars of that.

"There were eleven people present, SALLIE WINTERS, PETE WNORSKY, JIM SMID, RAPPOPORT, JULIA BROWN, JOE PETRAUS, FREDA KATZ, ELLA ALLEN, JEAN KRCHMEREK, [REDACTED] JOE MEADOWS.

[REDACTED]  
SA

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA

Burgis

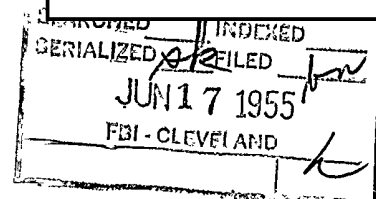
RE:

Nationality Press. Comm.

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to writing)  
(literature) from [REDACTED], dated 6/13/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA [REDACTED] on  
6/17/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.



Cleveland, Ohio.  
June 13, 1955.

Ukranian Labor Temple  
1051 Auburn Ave.,  
June 4, 1955.

Auspices Nationality Press Com.  
Better known as the Civil Rights  
Congress.

b6  
b7C

*Rec'd 6-17-55-  
by mail - REd.*

About 10: P. M. Dave announced that Frank Hashmal who was to be guest speaker was unable to attend because of being in New York, but sent a telegram of greeting to every one, Steve Nelson also sent a telegram. Anthony Krchmerek was introduced by Dave, he in turn introduced High Lumer, Krchmerek said Lumer was arrested for a hand bag full of ideas, he spoke of the college degrees and good character Lumer has. Lumer told of his arrest and trial.

Freda gave the collection speech, about two hundred dollars were raised, Dave gave a hundred dollars to Greenfield, no one else saw him.

About sixty people were present, among those recognized were, Paul Albert & wife, Freda & Dave Katz, Sallie Chancey, Freda & Morris Kriethner, Eugene Brudno, High & Edith Lumer, George Williams, Mary Lipca, Florence & Joe Dougher, Loucille & Al Brethencourt, Ann Magetovitz, Emma Williams, Pete Wnorsky, Fred Murhl & wife, Jim Smid, Joe Petraus & wife, Dorothy Hutchinson & husband, Nettie & Norman Berman, Julia Brown, George Tomsik, Jean & Anthony Krchmerek, Bob Campbell, James Wells, E. C. Greenfield, [redacted] Paul Echols, [redacted] Joe Meadows, Ella Allen, D'Angelo, Shirly Safferstein & husband, a white man about 60 years old wears glasses, bushy gray hair, 5ft 9ins., dark complexion, and a short stocky man looks like a Mexican, 5ft 5in., about 50 years old weigh 170 lbs, name sounds like Monoco.

*O. G. Enf*

Cleveland, Ohio  
August 2, 1955

MEMO: SAC

FROM: [REDACTED]

RE: NATIONALITY (100-18333)

100-4212	HY LUMER	100-13205	DOROTHY HUTCHISON
100-17201	PAUL ALBERT	100-20292	PAUL ECKLES
100-17190	MAYONE ALBERT	100-4617	[REDACTED]
100-13830	EUGENE BRUDNO	100-20140	SHIRLEY SAFERSTEIN
100-9768	EDITH LUMER	100-11425	SANFORD SAFERSTEIN
100-5851	GEORGE WILLIAMS	100-22443	ELLA MAE ALLEN
100-13215	MARY TIPCA	100-19424	NETTA BERMAN
100-19651	AL BETHENCOURT	100-12775	NORMAN BERMAN
100-9728	PETE WNOROWSKY	100-18517	LUCILLE BETHENCOURT
100-18312	ROBERT CAMPBELL	100-16785	SALLY CHANCEY
100-22440	[REDACTED]	100-18078	FLORENCE DOUGHER
100-18100	JOSEPH DOUGHER	100-1166	E.C. GREENFIELD
100-15369	FRANK HASHMALL	100-237	DAVE KATZ
65-721	ANTHONY KRCHMAREK	100-16924	JEAN KRCHMAREK
100-17033	FRIEDA KREITNER	100-11826	MORRIS KREITNER
100-9759	A. MAGDOVITZ	100-11503	JOE MEADOWS
100-18700	EMILY MEHRL	100-14325	FERD MEHRL
100-18697	JOE PETRAUS	100-4602	JAMES SMID
100-9474	G. TOMSIK	100-15908	JAMES WELLS

b6  
b7C  
b7D

DOCUMENTATION

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Activity</u>	<u>Date Rec'd</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
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[REDACTED]	6/4/55	6/17/55	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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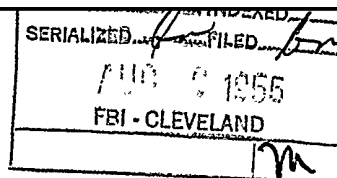
Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Ukranian Labor Temple  
"1051 Auburn Ave.,  
"June 4, 1955.

REK:amm *amm*  
(40)

[REDACTED]

*Stenok  
read & initialed  
by HK.*



MEMO SAC

"Auspices Nationality Press Com.  
Better known as the Civil Rights Congress.

"About 10: P.M. DAVE announced that FRANK HASHMAL who was to be guest speaker was unable to attend because of being in New York, but sent a telegram of greeting to every one, STEVE NELSON also sent a telegram. ANTHONY KRCHMEREK was introduced by DAVE, he in turn introduced HIGH LUMER, KRCHMEREK said LUMER was arrested for a hand bag full of ideas, he spoke of the college degrees and good character LUMER has. LUMER told of his arrest and trial.

b6  
b7C

"FREDA gave the collection speech, about two hundred dollars were raised, DAVE gave a hundred dollars to GREENFIELD, no one else saw him.

"About sixty people were present, among those recognized were, PAUL ALBERT & wife, FREDA & DAVE KATZ, SALLIE CHANCEY, FREDA & MORRIS KRIETNER, EUGENE BRUDNO, HIGH & EDITH LUMER, GEORGE WILLIAMS, MARY LIPCA, FLORENCE & JOE DOUGHER, LOUCILLE & AL BRETHENCURT, ANN MAGETOVITZ, EMMA WILLIAMS, PETE WNORSKY, FRED MURHL & wife, JIM SMID, JOE PETRAUS & wife, DOROTHY HUTCHINSON & husband, NETTIE & NORMAN BERMAN, JULIA BROWN, GEORGE TOMSIK, JEAN & ANTHONY KRCHMEREK, BOB CAMPBELL, JAMES WELLS, E. C. GREENFIELD, [REDACTED] PAUL ECHOLS, [REDACTED] JOE MEADOWS, ELLA ALLEN, D'ANGELO, SHIRLY SAFFERSTEIN & husband, a white man about 60 years old wears glasses, bushy gray hair, 5 ft 9 ins., dark complexion, and a short stocky man looks like a Mexican, 5 ft 5 in., about 50 years old weigh 170 lbs., name sounds like MONOCO."

Informant orally advised SA ROBERT S. BURGINS, Jr. on July 8, 1955, that the EMMA WILLIAMS referred to above is actually EMILY MEHRL.

[REDACTED]  
SA

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

FROM: SA Burgin

RE: ecc

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to writing)  
(literature) from [REDACTED] dated 6/13/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA [REDACTED] on  
6/17/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*ke*



Cleveland, Ohio.  
June 13, 1955.

*Did 6-17-55 by  
mail - Rek*

Civil Rights Office,  
June 1, 1955.

Regular meeting.

Freda opened the meeting by announcing the engagement, and marriage on June 17th of Bill Haber. A party is to be given on that date at Freda's home, Bill will go to California on his honeymoon. b6 b7C

Tickets were given out to sell for the party at the Ukranian hall for June 4th. Frank Hashmal is to be the guest speaker. A letter written by a Rev. Edwin Brown, of the Westlake Methodist Church, of Westlake, Ohio was passed out to be read, he stated how he enjoyed reading the Matesaw book sent him by Freda. Freda plans to make an appointment with the minister to see him.

Jean said she thought more should be done on police brutality of Negroes while so many cases were hot. Freda asked Jean and Wells to meet to-gether and decide to see some of the leaders.

Joe Petrus, Julia Brown, Jean Krchmerek, Freda Katz, Bill Haber, and James Wells were present.

*C. G. End*

Cleveland, Ohio  
July 18, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-17087  
100-17261 (NEGRO)  
100-22441 (JULIA BROWN)  
100-22440 [REDACTED]  
100-9265 (WILLIAM HABER)

100-231 (FRIEDA KATZ)  
100-16924, (JEAN KRCHMAREK)  
100-18697 (J. PETRAUS)  
100-15908 (J. WELLS)

RE: CRC

Documentation

b6  
b7C  
b7D

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Activity</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
[REDACTED]	6/1/55	6/17/55	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio.  
June 13, 1955.

"Civil Rights Office,  
June 1, 1955.

"Regular meeting.

"FREDA opened the meeting by announcing the engagement, and marriage on June 17th of BILL HABER. A party is to be given on that date at FREDA's home, BILL will go to California on his honeymoon.

"Tickets were given out to sell for the party at the Ukrainian hall for June 4th. FRANK HASHMAL is to be the guest speaker. A letter written by a Rev. EDWIN BROWN, of the Westlake Methodist Church, of Westlake, Ohio was passed out to be read, he stated how he enjoyed reading the MATESAW book sent him by FREDA. FREDA plans to make an appointment with the minister to see him.

REK:pam  
(10)

*Burgess*  
*Lk*  
for info

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 18 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

MEMO, SAC [REDACTED]

"JEAN said she thought more should be done on police brutality of Negroes while so many cases were hot. FRED A asked JEAN and WELLS to meet to-gether and decide to see some of the leaders.

"JOE PETRAUS. JULIA BROWN, JEAN KRCHMER EK, FRED A KATZ, BILL HABER, [REDACTED] and JAMES WELLS were present."

b6  
b7C  
b7D

SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgin

RE: CRC

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED] dated 6/18/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA REK on  
6/21/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.

[REDACTED]	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <u>ak</u>	FILED <u>fn</u>
JUN 21 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

K

Cleveland, Ohio.  
June 18, 1955.

*Rec'd 6-21-55  
by mail R.E.C.*  
C. R. C. office,  
2014 E. 105th St.,  
Cleveland 15, 1955.

Regular meeting.

Freda opened the meeting by showing a newspaper clipping of a paint bombing this week on 110th Street, leaflets on the bombing tied in with the murder of a Rev. Lee of Mississippi are to be distributed. Jean and Jimmy were asked by Freda to see the family on 110th Street find out what had been done, and what they could do.

Freda reported that Steve Nelson had lost his appeal to higher courts; she said the defendants were asking again to have their case thrown out of court (the Cleveland defendants) because when the F.B.I., send informants to peoples home and into the meeting to tell what they see and hear, was violating their constitutional rights. b6  
b7C

Money was taken, to buy a wedding present for Bill, to be present to him at the reception on Friday 17th. b7D

Seven people were present, James Wells, Julia Brown, Freda Katz, Ella Allen Jean Krchmerek, Jim Smid, and [redacted]. After the meeting was over, Julia and Freda went to Clarks restaurant, she told Julia that Hyman Lumer had employed Steven Young as his Lawyer, and felt sure Lumer would win his case. They discussed Bill and his coming marriage, Freda said Bernice told Bill that while she did not approve of Bill's political ideas, she would try to adjust herself to them, altho she would not take part nor go to any of the meetings, Freda thought Bernice was very foolish, because she said if Bernice marries Bill, she will be in the same spot as Bill, she wondered what Bernice will do when Bill is arrested, she said she was surprised that Bill has escaped this far, but felt sure he would be in the next arrest.

*C. G. End*

Cleveland, Ohio  
August 8, 1955

MEMO, SAC

b6  
b7C  
b7D

100-17087  
100-17261 (NEGRO)  
100-17289 (P & P)  
100-15908 (JAMES WELLS)  
100-22441 (JULIA BROWN)  
100-231 (FRIEDA KATZ)

100-22443 (ELLA ALLEN)  
100-16924 (JEAN KRCHMAREK)  
100-4602 (JIM SMID)  
100-22440 [REDACTED]  
100-4212 (HYMAN LUMER)

DOCUMENTATION

Source	Date of Activity	Date Rec'd	Agent Receiving	Location
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[REDACTED]	6/15/55	6/21/55	[REDACTED]	
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Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio  
June 18, 1955.

"C. R. C. office,  
2014 E. 105th St.,  
June 15, 1955.

"Regular meeting.

"Freda opened the meeting by showing a newspaper clipping of a paint bombing this week on 110th Street, leaflets on the bombing tied in with the murder of a Rev. Lee of Mississippi are to be distributed. Jean and Jimmy were asked by Freda to see the family on 110th Street find out what had been done, and what they could do.

Freda reported that Steve Nelson had lost his appeal to higher court, she said the defendants were asking again to have their case thrown out of court (the Cleveland defendants) because when the F.B.I., send informants to people's home and into the meeting to tell what they see and hear, was violating their constitutional rights.

REK:blh  
(12)

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 8 - 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

MEMO, SAC

"Money was taken, to buy a wedding present for Bill, to be presented to him at the reception on Friday 17th.

"Seven people were present, James Wells, Julia Brown, Freda Katz, Ella Allen, Jean Krchmerek, Jim Smid, and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] After the meeting was over, Julia and Freda went to Clarks restaurant, she told Julia that Hyman Lumer had employed Steven Young as his Lawyer, and felt sure Lumer would win his case. They discussed Bill and his coming marriage. Freda said Bernice told Bill that while she did not approve of Bill's political ideas, she would try to adjust herself to them, altho she would not take part nor go to any of the meetings, Freda thought Bernice was very foolish, because she said if Bernice marries Bill, she will be in the same spot as Bill, she wondered what Bernice will do when Bill is arrested, she said she was surprised that Bill has escaped this far, but felt sure he would be in the next arrest.

[redacted]  
SA

Bernice Maher

b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgin

RE: Myrtle Dennis

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED] dated 6/19/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA PEK on  
6/21/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.

[REDACTED]	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <u>AK</u>	FILED <u>AK</u>
JUN 21 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

K



b6  
b7C

Cleveland, Ohio.  
June 19, 1955.

*Red 6-21-55  
by hand - Bate*

On June 11, 1955 Myrtle Dennis went to Julia Brown's home for a visit, while there she said she and her husband were seperating again, that he was being transfered to Chicago, and she was not going with him, that he was doing a very little in regards to her welfare, [REDACTED] Myrtle said she and Ray

[REDACTED]

Julia asked her how could she stay in Cleveland and take care of her expenses, Myrtle said she had friends here that would help her, and was sure she could live better in Cleveland than in Chicago.

*E. J. End*

Cleveland, Ohio  
August 4, 1955

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MEMO SAC

FROM SA [REDACTED]

RE MYRTLE DENNIS (100-18776)

100-10263 RAY DENNIS

Documentation

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Activity</u>	<u>Date Rec'd</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
[REDACTED]	6/11/55	6/21/55	SA [REDACTED]	

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"On June 11, 1955, MYRTLE DENNIS went to JULIA BROWN's home for a visit, while there she said she and her husband were seperating again, that he was being transfered to Chicago, and she was not going with him, that he was doing a very little in regards to her welfare, [REDACTED]

"JULIA asked her how could she stay in Cleveland and take care of her expenses, MYRTLE said she had friends here that would help her, and was sure she could live better in Cleveland than in Chicago."

[REDACTED]  
SA

REK:amm  
(3)

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 4 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

b7D

FROM: SA Burgin

RE: Edith Lerner

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED] dated 6/17/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA RBK on  
6/21/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>ph</i>	FILED <i>ph</i>
JUN 21 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

K

Cleveland, Ohio.  
June 19, 1955.

*Red 6-21-55 by  
mail - RSK*

Ukranian Temple,  
June 4, 1955.

All during the speaking Julia and Edith Lumer sat together and talked, she said she had taken a bus to come because Krchmerek waited until the last minute to tell her he would drive her over, she felt that Krchmerek only did it because her husband had asked him to. Edith said she was very hurt over the way Lumer is and has been~~####~~-treating her and her family, and for the past four years she has had to work ill, to take care of herself and son, that Lumer had not given her a penny, that she was on the verge of a nervous break down again, and its nothing she can do about it.

Edith said every one had mistreated her and when she was ill at home no one came to see her or give her any money, that her friends were ignoring her completely. u

After Lumer had finished speaking and the crowd appladed, she turned up her nose and said she was no fancy speaker, nor did she give large sums of money but was just as good a communist as any one else. She told Julia she would call her and come to her home for dinner real soon, and tell her more about her troubles.

Edith seems to have a terrible case of inferiorty complex.

*C. G. End*

MEMO: SAC

Cleveland, Ohio  
August 5, 1955

100-9768 EDITH LUMER  
100-4212 HY LUMER

Documentation

Source	Description and or Date of Activity	Date Rec'd	Agent Receiving	Location
[redacted]	6/4/55	6/21/55	SA [redacted]	

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio.  
June 19, 1955.

"Ukranian Temple,  
June 4, 1955.

"All during the speaking Julia and Edith Lumer sat together and talked, she said she had taken a bus to come because Krchmerek waited until the last minute to tell her he would drive her over, she felt that Krchmerek only did it because her husband had asked him to. Edith said she was very hurt over the way Lumer is and has been treating her and her family, and for the past four years she has had to work ill, to take care of herself and son, that Lumer had not given her a penny, that she was on the verge of a nervous break down again, and its nothing she can do about it.

"Edith said every one had mistreated her and when she was ill at home no one came to see her or give her any money, that her friends were ignoring her completely.

"After Lumer had finished speaking and the crowd applauded, she turned up her nose and said she was no fancy speaker, nor did she give large sums of money but was just as good a communist as any one else. She told Julia she would call her and come to her home for dinner real soon, and tell her

SA [redacted]

[redacted]  
REK:eec

(3) *ecc*  
*proofread*

[redacted]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 6 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

MEMO, SAC

more about her troubles.

"Edith seems to have a terrible case of inferiorty complex."

b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgess

RE: CRC

Attached is a written report from [REDACTED]

, dated 6/21/55, received

(by mail) (in person) by SA CEK on 6/22/55.

The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was  
furnished to (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 23 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

Cleveland, Ohio.  
June 21, 1955.

Freda Katz's home,  
3624 E. 151st St.,  
June 17, 1955.

Wedding reception for Bill Haber  
& Bernice Siegel.

*Red 6-23-55  
by mail. Katz*

Bill hadn't married when he reached the reception with out Bernice<sup>b6</sup>  
he said he would marry the next day June 18th, and would go to Cal-<sup>b7C</sup>  
ifornia on the 20th. Freda said later that Bill's wife refused to  
come to the reception, that she was very angry because Freda had sent  
out leaflets with her name on them announcing the reception. Bill ask-  
ed Freda to go to Bernice and beg her pardon, and ask her to come to  
the house, but Dave would not let Freda go, Freda said Bernice did not  
wany any thing to do with Bill's friends.

Bill was presented a hand bag by the Civil Rights costing \$27.50,  
he said he was very happy, that he had been walking on one foot, but  
now walking on two, that he would always stick to his friends, he  
didn't act like he was telling the truth, Freda said she was afraid  
the party was going to lose him.

About thirty-five people present, among those recognized were, Dave  
& Freda Katz, Freda & Morris Krietner, Norman Berman, Lucille Brenth-  
court, Ella Allen Sallie & Martin Chencey, Julia Brown. Joe Meadows, Jim  
James Wells, Margaret Wherry, Pete Wnorsky, [redacted] Bill  
Haber, Ann Magetovitz, E. C. Greenfield, Bob Campbell. Jim Smid, Joe  
Dougher, Dorothy Hutchinson, Lloyd Arnold, [redacted] Jean  
Krchmerek, Abe Strauss, Edith Lumer, Eugene Duchon, and Rappoport.

*C. G. End*



Cleveland, Ohio  
August 11, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-17087	CRC	100-1166	E. C. GREENFIELD
100-	PETE WNOROWSKI	100-9265	WILLIAM HABER
100-	DOROTHY HUTCHINSON	100-237	DAVE KATZ
100-	EDITH LUMER	100-231	FRIEDA KATZ
100-	EUGENE DUCHAN	100-16924	JEAN KRCHMAREK
100-22443	ELLA MAE ALLEN	100-17033	FRIEDA KREITNER
100-9901	LLOYD ARNOLD	100-11826	MORRIS KREITNER
100-12775	NORMAN BERMAN	100-15575	[REDACTED]
100-18517	L. BETHENCOURT	100-9759	A. MAGEDOVITZ
100-22441	JULIA BROWN	100-11503	JOE MEADOWS
100-18312	ROBERT CAMPBELL	100-16964	M. RAPPAPORT
100-16735	MARTIN CHANCEY	100-4602	J. SMID
100-16785	SALLY CHANCEY	100-16795	ABE STRAUSS
100-22440	[REDACTED]	100-15908	J. WELLS
100-18100	JOSEPH DOUGHER	100-15197	M. WHERRY

b6  
b7C  
b7D

RE: CRC

DOCUMENTATION

Source	Date of Activity	Date Rec'd	Agent Receiving	Location
[REDACTED]	6-17-55	6-23-55	[REDACTED]	

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio.  
June 21, 1955.

"Freda Katz's home,  
3624 E. 151st St.,  
June 17, 1955.

"Wedding reception for Bill Haber  
& Bernice Siegel.

"Bill hadn't married when he reached the reception with out Bernice he said he would marry the next day June 18th, and would go to California on the 20th. Freda said later that Bill's wife refused to come to the reception, that she was very angry because Freda had sent out leaflets with her name

REK: comm *mm*

(31)  
*Stamped copy  
read & initialed  
by RSB.*

SEARCHED <i>fn</i>	INDEXED <i>fn</i>
SERIALIZED <i>fn</i>	FILED <i>fn</i>
AUG 11 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*mm*

MEMO, SAC [REDACTED]

on them announcing the reception. Bill asked Freda to go to Bernice and beg her pardon, and ask her to come to the house, but Dave would not let Freda go, Freda said Bernice did not want any thing to do with Bill's friends.

"Bill was presented a hand bag by the Civil Rights costing \$27.50, he said he was very happy, that he had been walking on one foot, but now walking on two, that he would always stick to his friends, he didn't act like he was telling the truth, Freda said she was afraid the party was going to lose him.

b6  
b7C

"About thirty-five people present, among those recognized were, Dave & Freda Katz, Freda & Morris Krietner, Norman Berman, Lucille Brenthcourt, Ella Allen Sallie & Martin Chencey, Julia Brown, Joe Meadows, James Wells, Margaret Wherry, Pete Wnorsky, [REDACTED] Bill Haber, Ann Magetovitz, E. C. Greenfield, Bob Campbell, Jim Smid, Joe Dougher, Dorothy Hutchinson, Lloyd Arnold, [REDACTED] Jean Krchmerek, Abe Strauss, Edith Lumer, Eugene Duchon, and Rappoport."

[REDACTED]  
SA

b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: American Peace Crusade

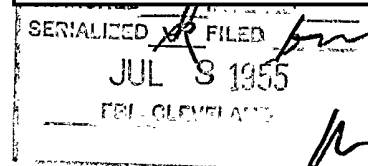
Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED] dated \_\_\_\_\_,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA RJB on  
7/8/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

( ) Itemization of literature.

- 1) American Peace Crusade Bulletin #3.
- 2) Mimeo. letter from Rev. Wayne White.
- 3) Mimeo. letter from Religious Freedom Committee.



REV. WAYNE WHITE  
Church of All Nations  
9 Second Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Rec 6-17-55

JB

Rec'd. 7/8/55

RWB

June 6, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

Dear Friend:

As a firm supporter of Dr. Willard Uphaus, you are no doubt aware that the Attorney General of the State of New Hampshire has been harassing Dr. Uphaus and The World Fellowship of Faiths with inquiries and other legal proceedings to begin on June 28th in the Merrimac County Superior Court. The Fellowship conducts a Summer Program on its own properties near Conway, New Hampshire.

It may appear that the pressures against our civil liberties have abated with the slight cooling off of the cold war. In essence, however, the pressures continue despite the receding influence of Mr. McCarthy, the man; witness the Braden Case and the continued use of "paid mis-informers".

\* We are taking the liberty of sending to you a copy of the Brief submitted on behalf of Dr. Uphaus by his counsel Dr. Royal W. France to the Attorney General of the State of New Hampshire. The issues have been drawn. Willard has discussed his own activities and views in Executive Session with the Attorney General, but steadfastly refuses to give any information that would involve other people.

We must act in his defense. World Fellowship shall conduct a successful Summer Program this year as a positive answer to the witch-hunt.

We hope you are in a position to make a contribution to help defray the expense of the legal defense.

Sincerely yours,

*Wayne White*

Reverend Wayne White

*[Signature]*  
Professor Henry Pratt  
Fairchild

*[Signature]*  
Rabbi Max Felshin

*[Signature]*  
Mr. Sidney J. Gluck

\* A printed copy of the full Brief will be sent to all contributors of 50¢ or more.

Rec. 6-22-55  
JB. Rec'd. 7/8/55  
RJB

# RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMITTEE, Inc.

118 EAST 28th STREET

NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 5-1361

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

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Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker  
Rev. U. J. Robinson, D.D.

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Rt. Rev. Charles K. Gilbert  
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Rev. Warren P. Sheen  
Rev. Jesse William Stitt  
Rabbi Joshua Trachtenberg  
Rev. Wayne White

June 20, 1955

Dear Friend:

Dr. Willard Uphaus, a well-known Methodist layman, is Director of The World Fellowship of Faiths. World Fellowship had its spiritual beginnings in the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago, and is an attempt to bring together people of different religions, cultural backgrounds and points of view, to see if they can discover the things they hold in common. For more than forty years it has conducted a resort at Conway, New Hampshire, where each summer people of many races, faiths and beliefs come to take part in a program of recreation, forums, conferences and cultural programs.

One year ago, in June 1954, Dr. Uphaus was subpoenaed by the New Hampshire State Attorney General, Mr. Louis C. Wyman, to appear before him and answer certain questions. Dr. Uphaus did this willingly, answering all questions and cooperating fully. Thus it was all the more surprising to receive a second subpoena in September, making excessive demands. Dr. Uphaus was ordered to bring with him the names of all guests who had attended the resort during the 1954 season, the names of all staff members, and the correspondence between him and the speakers.

In protesting this second subpoena, Religious Freedom Committee wrote the Attorney General that: "World Fellowship... is a movement that falls definitely within any broad interpretation of a religiously motivated group... The idea and the motive behind the project are ones that appeal to the Jewish-Christian concept of universal brotherhood. We trust that in your questioning of Dr. Uphaus you will keep in mind that you are dealing with a man who is very widely known in religious circles, and with an organization that represents a type of activity, the right of whose existence to operate will be of immediate concern to religious people throughout the nation, if challenged or threatened."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof..."

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

June 20, 1955  
Page 2

Dr. Uphaus considered that what was involved in this demand for names and personal correspondence was an unwarranted invasion of rights guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution -- free speech, free assembly, and the free exercise of religion. In the light of the Attorney General's political motivations and his ideas of what is subversive, it was impossible for a religious person to accede to the demand.

Last month the New York East Conference of The Methodist Church condemned this intimidation of a religious person and organization, and commended Willard Uphaus for his deep religious convictions and his loyalty to the Gospel and the Social Creed in refusing to cooperate where his conscience forbids.

Dr. Uphaus has been ordered to appear in court next Tuesday, June 28, and will be ordered to surrender these private records which he cannot conscientiously do. Thus he will probably be judged to be in contempt and may face a jail sentence.

Those of you who are within a reasonable distance of Concord, N. H., are urged to be on hand at 10:00AM, Tuesday, June 28, at the courthouse in Concord. Pastors might well bring with them members of their social relations committees, so they may learn what is going on at the state level.

But most important: We are urging all of you to write today to the governor of New Hampshire, The Hon. Lane Dwinell, sending a copy of your letter to Attorney General Wyman, in Concord. Protest this attempt to punish Dr. Uphaus for contempt for his refusal to surrender the names of others, and private correspondence, as a violation of the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights.

Sincerely yours,

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMITTEE

*Janice M. Roberts*  
Secretary

FIELD BULLETIN CAMPAIGN MEMO # 3

BIG FOUR MEETING TO RELAX WORLD TENSIONS

The recent series of events contributing to the relaxation of world tensions: the neutralization of Austria, the developing negotiations between the USSR and Germany, Japan, and France, the joint statements on peace and good will by India and the USSR, the establishment of friendlier relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR, the release of several American prisoners by China, all these culminating in the agreement on the holding of the Big Four Conference in Geneva on July 18th - have raised the hopes of the people, giving them added evidence that peaceful negotiations can succeed.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF SIGNED COMMUNICATIONS SENT TO U.N.

The APC hails the achievements of the U.N. 10th Anniversary Meeting.

Dr. Eelco Van Kloffens, President of the General Assembly, in summing up the spirit of the U.N. meeting as expressed in statements of the members, said: "All members...have reaffirmed their common determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war... They have reaffirmed their determination to make new efforts to settle international disputes, as the Charter calls upon them to do, by peaceful means, in such a manner that international peace and security and justice, are not endangered, and to live together in peace and amity.... They have pledged themselves equally to press forward in the search for agreement on a disarmament plan that can provide a greater measure of security to the nations and remove the threat of atomic destruction from the world. They declare their belief in the determination of the nations to direct the creative resources, thus freed from the burden of armaments, to the improvement of the lives of peoples everywhere." (New York Times, 6-27-55).

The delegates to the U.N. could not fail to have heard the voices of the American people in the tens of thousands of communications and the many delegations they received asking that the threat of nuclear war be replaced by peaceful negotiations. Through the U.N. and outside of it, the people have been hoping, praying, and acting together for peace. In recent months an increasing number of organizations have undertaken one or another peace action in concert, a hopeful sign that the pressure for peace has reached new levels.

The APC signature campaign stimulated many people to make their desire for peace known through letters, postcards, petitions, ballots, sent to the U.N., urging an end to atomic warfare, and peaceful solutions of international problems.

We have received reports on the campaign from various sections of the country: Southern California, Philadelphia, Chicago, Newark, Baltimore, and others report that they collected and sent thousands of signatures to the U.N.; other uncounted numbers have been sent directly by the signers.

In Chicago, paid advertisements were placed in two newspapers: a community newspaper and a Czech paper having a national circulation, reproducing the petition to the U.N. against atomic warfare and asking people to sign and return it to the Peace Committee. There was also a Rally held with the participation of prominent scientists, calling for the outlawing of H-bomb warfare. A minister in a church in Chicago had ushers distribute the ballots for signature, after delivering a sermon on peace; 250 ballots were signed. In the Loop, during

the Civilian Defense alert, the Chicago Women for Peace and the Quakers each distributed their leaflets saying there was no defense against H-bombs except peace.

In New York City, on June 15th, during the exercises on Civil Defense Day, several organizations expressed their opposition to civilian defense drills. The New York Friends Peace and Service Committee, the New York Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Catholic Worker and a number of others, held worship service for peace, delegations to the Mayor, and a demonstration at City Hall. They protested against Civil Defense as a strengthening of the idea that war preparation and war are somehow inevitable and justifiable.

The results received by us in the midst of the campaign, do not represent the full activity to date. However, areas that have reported give a picture of uniformly enthusiastic response by the people to our signature campaign. In many cases the correspondents add that more peace workers, set in motion as the campaign began, could have obtained an overwhelming response from the people, who were eager to act for peace in a more positive and determined manner than formerly.

#### CALIFORNIA, ESPECIALLY SAN FRANCISCO, IS OUTSTANDING

San Francisco exhibited this activity of the people most dramatically. The meeting at the Summit and the hopes it engenders permeated the many popular events as well as the official U.N. sessions. It can truly be said that the people, and not only government representatives, participated in this historic anniversary.

The Northern California Peace Council distributed thousands of attractive leaflets saying: "Welcome Home United Nations! Godspeed to negotiations for Peace! Success to the International Conferences on Disarmament and for the Peacetime Uses of Atomic Energy." During the entire week of celebrations there was a huge Peace Float, created by a group of artists, on display in downtown San Francisco. "Northern California Peace Council" was inscribed in large letters across the side of the float. The Council also took an active part in the various events celebrating the great occasion.

In one month in the San Francisco Bay areas, the "Petitioners for Peace" collected 38,000 signatures to a peace petition against atomic warfare. The volunteer signature-collectors attest to the overwhelming support of local citizens from all walks of life. Almost the entire town of Bodega Bay signed. The signatures were presented to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Undersecretary of the U.N., by a delegation of ministers, a leading East Bay trade union functionary and a number of civic leaders.

A Festival of Faith sponsored by local religious leaders of all major faiths, with a giant ~~prayer-for-peace~~ meeting held on Sunday, June 19, was attended by 16,000 people.

The American-Russian Institute of San Francisco, for 24 years actively promoting cultural understanding and friendly relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., invited the U.N. delegates to the Institute "to see how people of San Francisco are working for friendship and peace between the peoples of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R."

The Northern California-Nevada Council of Churches, representing 2000 churches, petitioned the U.N. to "consider the prohibition of atomic weapons."

The Northern California Board of Rabbis invited delegates from Israel to an institute meeting on Israel, and a banquet.

A caravan of 100 persons from Los Angeles, organized by



Rec 7-5-55  
JB

Everybody's Committee Against War, asked Hammarskjold for an audience in their campaign to outlaw war.

The A.F.L. Labor Council U.N. Committee invited A.F.L. as well as C.I.O. participation in preparation of a banquet honoring U.N. delegates.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 6, circulated for signatures a "Petition on World Peace" for delivery to the U.N. The text of this was excerpted from a resolution on world peace passed at the International Convention of the Union in April 1955. The petition ends with these words: "The ILWU is not interested in testing any theories to find out who can and who cannot survive an H-bomb war. We are satisfied that the only way we can carry out our responsibilities to our people and our country is by doing everything possible to prevent the outbreak of war."

NEXT STEP IN APC CAMPAIGN: WRITE TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

The festive air that ruled the anniversary celebrations in great part reflected the people's determination that the Big Four meeting shall succeed in opening the way to ending the Cold War.

Many columnists and news commentators covering the U.N.'s birthday noted that popular pressure for peace has become an important factor in shaping our foreign policy. Inside the San Francisco Opera House, various speakers referred to this fact.

The Senate's overwhelming defeat of Senator McCarthy's resolution which placed impossible demands on the coming meeting of the heads-of-governments, attests to the effectiveness of popular expressions for peace.

But the warning of Dr. Van Kleffens after summarizing the positive results of the U.N. 10th Anniversary meeting, must not be forgotten. He said, "The difficulties before us are as evident as the dangers and disappointments of the past."

(Note these items: N. Y. Herald Tribune, June 21, 1955. A brief news release from Trier, Germany, is headed: "NATO Begins Biggest Air Test." The release ends with the following: "The main test - a mock atomic attack - was set for Thursday." New York Times, June 28, 1955, after articles describing the wind-up of the U.N. celebrations: "A defense-conscious House of Representatives approved a \$2,369,000,000 military base-building program. It also quickly passed a \$267,709,000 atomic construction bill.")

In order that "the dangers and disappointments" may not frustrate the purposes of the coming meeting of the Big Four and that genuine negotiations for peace go on, our government should go to Geneva in the give-and-take spirit urged by Adlai Stevenson.

The Big Four Meeting sets the next steps in our campaign against atomic warfare.

1. Send postcards and letters to President Eisenhower, urging peaceful negotiations of all issues in a give-and-take spirit regardless of how long the meeting takes.

Since there can be no genuine negotiations as long as the threat of H-bomb war exists, there must be a call for:

- a. A pledge from every government that it will not be the first to use atomic or hydrogen weapons.

(Over)

- b. An end to all atomic tests in every part of the world.
- c. A prohibition of manufacture and use of any atomic energy anywhere except for the welfare of the whole human family.
- d. Agreement on general disarmament.

II. August 6 marks the 10th Anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. We suggest appropriate commemorative activity on this day. Actions commemorating Nagasaki and Hiroshima may continue during August and the whole of 1955.

We urge the following:

Holding of large or small meetings; special communications to Eisenhower; visits to Congressmen home for the summer, calling on them to pledge action against atomic warfare.

The most effective material in connection with Hiroshima is an illustrated folder of the Appeal of the Japanese Women to the Women of the Whole World for the banning of the manufacture and use of the H-bomb. The Appeal may be obtained from the Southern California Peace Crusade, 326 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles, Calif., and the Northern California Peace Council, 704 Market Street, San Francisco 2, Calif.

PLEASE KEEP US INFORMED OF YOUR PEACE ACTIVITY.

Cleveland, Ohio  
August 10, 1955

MEMO, SAC

b6  
b7C  
b7D

100-19521 AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

100-17267 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

DOCUMENTATION

Source	Description & or Date Activity	Date Received	Agent Receiving	Location
[REDACTED]	Literature	7/8/55	SA ROBERT S. BURGINS, Jr.	[REDACTED]

Following is literature furnished by informant:

(1) Letter from Reverend WAYNE WHITE, New York City, re Doctor WILLARD UPHAUS and the World Fellowship of Faiths, discussing MC CARTHY and "paid mis-informers".

(2) Letter of "Religious Freedom Committee, Inc." pertaining to Doctor UPHAUS.

(3) Field Bulletin of "American Peace Crusade".

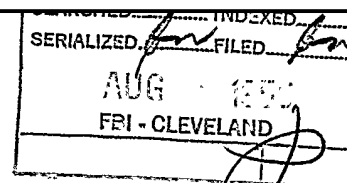
REK:mat

[REDACTED]

(5)

Route to

for initialling



b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgin

RE: PP

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED], dated \_\_\_\_\_,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA RLB on  
7/8/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

( ) Itemization of literature.

- 1) Letter from D. Rothenberg.
- 2) Invitation to Thorn Hill Park Picnic, Ypsaw.
- 3) <sup>7/24/55</sup> "This week in your State Capitol" 6/17/55.
- 4) " " " " " " 6/3/55.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 8 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

**PROGRESSIVE  
PARTY of  
OHIO**

Rec. 7-6-55

JB.

rec'd.

7/8/55

RB

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DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CNW

681 East 105th Street, Room 210 Cleveland 8, Ohio. MULberry 1-2228

Dear Julia,

On July 24th, the Freedom Center in Youngstown will celebrate the burning of the mortgage. For years, they have operated on a shoestring, and now they can begin to see daylight. All of us should join Pauline and the other fine folks in Youngstown to celebrate the big event.

We hope to have a big delegation from Cleveland. Will you round up at least one carload? And let me know if you have extra people who need a ride.

~~Say hi to~~ Say hi to Curlee. See you soon.

Fraternally,

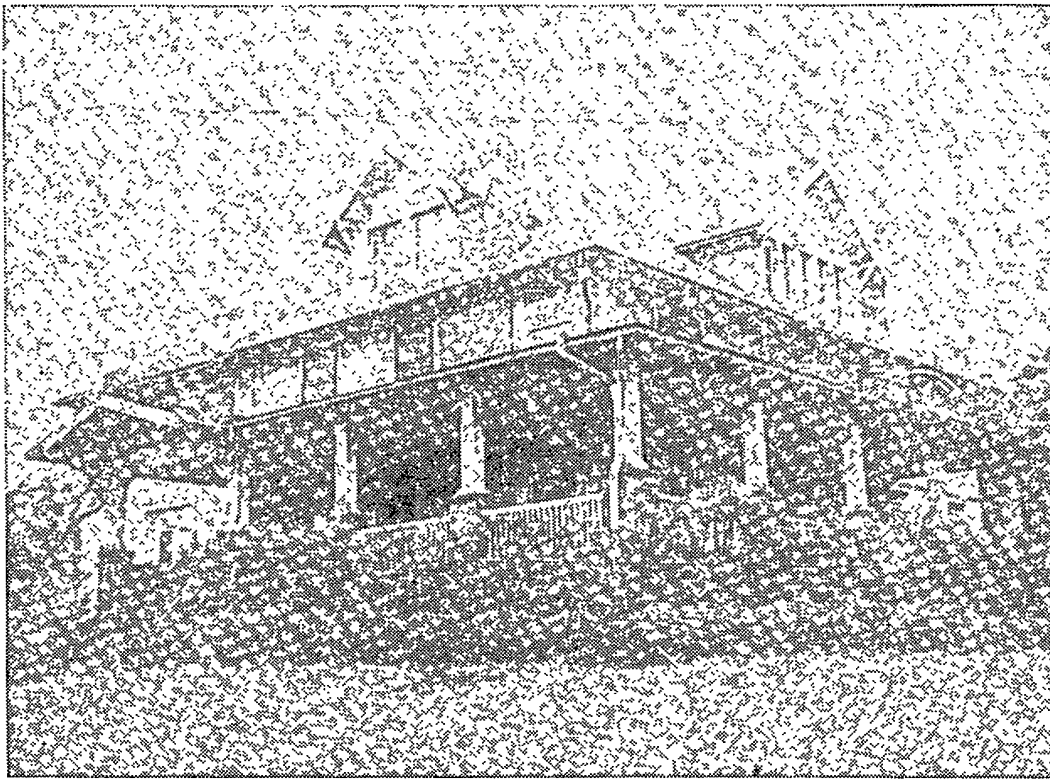
Don

Res. 6-55  
7/8/55  
RWB

**COME AND BRING YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS  
TO THE**

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DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

# **Big Celebration Picnic State Wide**



## **Thorn Hill Park**

**1440 THORNHILL ROAD  
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO**

**Sunday, July 24th, 1955**

(Directions on Back Side)

~~~~~

DEAR FRIEND:

You'll have a happy day with all your friends at Thornhill Park, July 24.

It's an all day picnic, with plenty to eat, and the best of food, too! We'll have old-style barbecued lamb, creamed chicken, a special stew, and hot dogs and hamburgers.

Come in comfortable clothes so you can relax, sit on the grass, and meet and talk with your friends.

This picnic is a special occasion, a real celebration. We are going to burn our tax mortgage!

We've had a hard time to keep the park and center going. We've kept fighting because we want a place where everyone is welcome, where people of every language, color and belief can always come and feel as easy as in their own homes.

We are proud of Thornhill Park. It is beautiful and it is a real freedom center. Laboring people, foreign-born and native-born, together, need this place.

Now we are nearly ready to break the chain of debt. Our picnic will raise the last of the funds we need, and it will see the first use of our new swings for the younger children.

We urge you to come and bring all your friends.

When you help Thornhill Park over its last big hump, you are helping yourselves.

When you join our mortgage burning celebration, you are securing for yourself and your friends a place where you are free to come, free to wander around and talk, and sure to have a very happy day.

There will be ball games, outdoor dancing, music, swings, and play things for children. We have 13 acres for you to walk around in shade trees, large parking area, Bar-b-cue pit under cover. Lots of space in our beautiful home in case it rains. Modern facilities.

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### - DIRECTIONS -

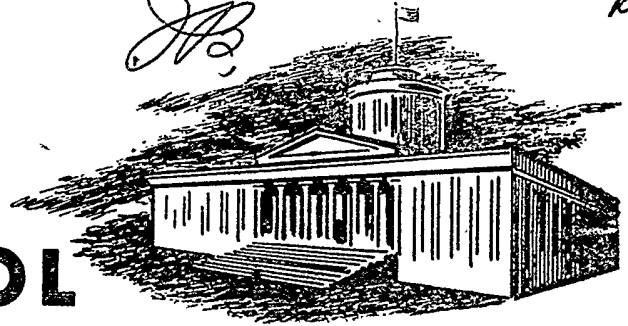
From Youngstown Public Square follow Route 62 North to Youngstown-Hubbard Rd., turn right and go one block past Albert St. to Thornhill Road and right to 1440.

Albert Street Bus to the end of the line and walk East on Hubbard Road to Thornhill Road. It is only a 10 minute walk to the Park.

~~~~~

Rec. 6-7-55 Rec'd. 7/8/55  
RAB

# THIS WEEK *in your* STATE CAPITOL



A NEWSLETTER ISSUED AS A SERVICE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF OHIO  
681 EAST 105 ST. CLEVELAND 8, OHIO

BY

*Don Rothenberg*

STATE DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

June 17, 1955

## SENATE SCUTTLES UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INCREASE

It was all very confusing: the Senate had just sent the unemployment compensation bill back to committee, which usually means a quiet burial. The Republicans accused the Democrats of scuttling the bill, the Democrats accused the Republicans of being anti-labor, the newspaper editorial writers slapped the wrists of Senators for losing their temper.

It took two days to unravel the story. Here's what we found out:

Months ago, two major bills were submitted on unemployment compensation. One bill, SB 394, introduced by Senator POLLOCK, had been drafted by industry lawyers, provided for no increase in compensation, contained many new gimmicks to make things harder on the unemployed worker.

A second bill was actually introduced by 200,000 registered voters who signed the CIO's petition last fall, calling for an increase in compensation, adjustments for the guaranteed annual wage, and other liberalizing proposals. Leading spokesmen for this bill were Senators CARNEY and KING.

The CIO's bill was ignored--didn't even get a hearing in the Senate. The Pollock bill was heard, and the business spokesmen trotted up one by one to plead their cause.



The Pollock bill was recommended for passage by the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee over the vigorous objections of Democrats CARNEY and KING. A token increase in compensation was added, but the provisions which would make it harder to get compensation remained in. (Ohio now has the highest rate of disqualification of any state--this bill would make it higher.)

## THE FORD-GM CONTRACT

Meanwhile, the auto workers signed a new contract with Ford and General Motors which would grant unemployed workers compensation equal to 60% or 65% of their wages. This posed a real problem to Ohio businessmen. Ford and GM in Ohio would naturally want the State Assembly to INCREASE unemployment compensation, since this would cut down the share from their separate company fund. Other businessmen violently opposed liberalizing unemployment compensation since it would increase their payments to the State fund.

## TUESDAY JUNE 14

The debate began on SB 394--Pollock's industry-sponsored bill. Sen. BARTUNEK proposed that workers be allowed to receive both the state and company compensation. (Present law subtracts any company benefits from state compensation payments.) Debate was warm, but the vote wasn't close; all 12 Democrats in favor, all 21 Republicans against;

Four other Democratic-sponsored amendments were introduced and defeated. Senator CARNEY bitterly attacked the Republican majority, labelled them anti-labor. This shook some Republicans and angered others.

## THEN CAME THE SENATOR FROM TOLEDO

Sen. KING (D. of Toledo) reminded his colleagues of a hidden clause in the Pollock bill, which would allow actuaries (persons specializing in insurance cases) to represent workers seeking compensation, instead of lawyers. Perhaps Sen. KING realized that EIGHT OUT OF 21 Republicans in the Senate are lawyers.

Sen. TYRRELL, a lawyer, rushed over to King. "Is that true?" he asked. King assured him it was. Hurried consultation among some of the Republicans, a word whispered in the ear of Sen. MECHEM, and Mechem rose angrily, moved to send the bill back to committee.

## MECHEM TRIES TO SHIFT THE BLAME...

Sen. MECHEM declared, "We're tired of taking this abuse while trying to do something about unemployment compensation. It is generally agreed that the bill is fair and just."

# IS IT FAIR AND JUST?

Mechem made an impression on some newspaper editors, but anyone who followed the history of unemployment compensation this year would ask

IS IT FAIR AND JUST to pay \$33 per week compensation when even President Eisenhower proposes \$40 per week?

IS IT FAIR AND JUST to disregard the written request of 200,000 Ohioans and not even grant a hearing to their bill?

IS IT FAIR AND JUST to deny Ohio workers a substantial increase when Ohio employers received a \$36 million cut in their payments from the last legislature?

## WATCH FOR REPUBLICAN COMEBACK THIS WEEK

We predict that the Republicans will attempt to revive the Pollock bill again during the closing days of the legislature this week. But the bill must pass both the Senate and House. If the Republicans in the House are "fair and just" they will have extended hearings on the bill before it reaches the floor. There isn't time for extended hearings.

ACTION: If they revive SB 394, wire your legislators to oppose it.

## VOTERS HAVE THE LAST WORD

The voters have the last word. The CIO's new petition requiring 78,000 valid signatures will place the issue squarely before the voters in this November's election. The issue is clear: Do industry and government have a responsibility to pay decent compensation--or must the unemployed worker and his family live on \$35 a week because he lost a job through no fault of his own?

NOTES ON THE GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE: In an interview with your reporter, Sen. DANNER (R. Akron) came out flatly against the guaranteed annual wage. "What about guaranteed sales for the employer", said Danner...We reminded the Senator that General Motors is making a profit (before taxes) of over 2½ BILLION dollars this year. Seems to us they can part with a few million to give greater security to their workers.

# UNITED LABOR ACTION PAYS OFF OHIO HOUSE SHOWS GOOD SENSE

Three major actions of the Ohio House of Representatives demonstrated a combination of effective labor activity and some good sense by many House members:

**KING KILE IS DEAD:** Yes, the Kile bill is dead for this year. A highly effective campaign by labor, liberal and progressive groups buried this attempt to stifle labor's political action committees. House Republican leader Roger Cloud threatens to make the Kile bill an issue in the 1956 elections. AFL's Phil Hannah replied, "We hope they are sincere."

**ANTI-TEAMSTERS BILL DEFEATED IN HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Labor representatives button-holed members of the House Industry and Labor Committee Wednesday afternoon, a few hours before the committee voted on SB 136. This bill, supposedly aimed at "gypsy truck unloaders", could have been used to outlaw strikes and union organizing drives. The committee seemed most impressed by arguments that there was no need for the bill--existing statutes could handle force and violence. This was the point made effectively by Cleveland Democratic Joseph AVELLONE during the Senate debate.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL PASSES THE HOUSE:** Although HB 700 is a weak bill, with some provisions opposed by labor, one of the main objections was knocked out by a Democratic-Republican coalition last week. Industry wanted to eliminate a worker's right to trial by jury in workmen's compensation cases. Rep. RENO and KILBANE, plus other Democrats fought unsuccessfully in Committee to safeguard the jury trial. Their efforts were rewarded by a 72-60 vote on the House floor.

The workmen's compensation bill now goes to the Senate. Another attempt will be made to eliminate the jury trial.

<b>ACTION: WIRE YOUR SENATOR TO SAFEGUARD THE JURY TRIAL IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES.</b>
---

**WHO PAYS THE TAXES:** In our last issue, we showed that Ohio consumers bear over 75% of the tax load, while neighboring states ask consumers to pay 30% to 50%. One legislator asked us for more information and we discover that 32 STATES HAVE CORPORATION PROFIT TAXES--Ohio has none. In 1955, corporation profits in the U.S. are expected to reach \$40 billion. Ohio legislators who are puzzled about financing new schools, roads and mental institutions can find the solution right in front of them.

# LEGISLATIVE NOTES

5.

FEPC: In an interview with an FEPC supporter, Republican Senate leader MECHEM innocently disclaimed responsibility for burial of FEPC....But other Republican Senators admit that their strategy is to "wait another two years when we have a Republican governor, so we can claim full credit for passing FEPC." BUT WHY SHOULD OHIO WORKERS WHO FACE DISCRIMINATION DAILY WAIT ANOTHER TWO YEARS FOR THE POLITICIANS TO USE FEPC AS A VOTE-CATCHER?

There is still time for Republicans and Democrats to put Ohio in the ranks of industrial states which have passed FEPC laws. WIRE YOUR SENATOR TO ACT THIS WEEK.

REP. HORVATH SETS A RECORD: The famous (or infamous) Senate Commerce and Labor Committee passed two bills in about two minutes last Wednesday. As Rep. Horvath spoke for these two bills on license and certificates for steam boilers, he was interrupted by Sen. POLLOCK. "Why, I'm the Daddy of these bills--I introduced them 53 years ago. I move they be adopted." Sen. KING (undoubtedly thinking to himself of the many times important labor legislation had been blocked by Pollock) remarked, " Boy, when you guys want to, you really can go!"

A NOTE TO OUR READERS: The Ohio Assembly is scheduled to adjourn this week. Our next issue will report the last week's actions and summarize the six months in Columbus.

Many readers have asked us to continue publishing the newsletter, to give more information on state issues, on the coming Ohio elections, on what's happening in Congress. We are glad that our service has been useful and we will continue to publish every two weeks.

Our newsletter will be more valuable if you will drop us a line saying what kind of information interests you most, and continue to send in clippings on events in your city.

Incidentally, one Senator said to your reporter, "I see the words 'labor donated' in your newsletter. What does that mean?"

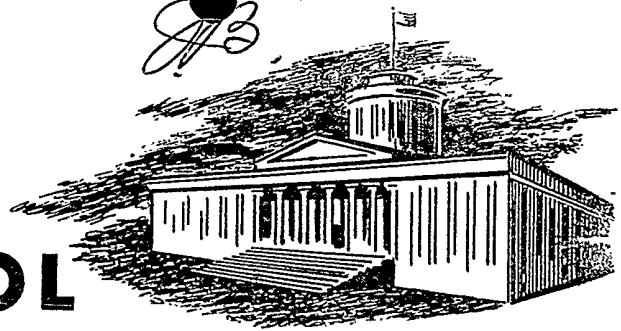
"It means that all the typing, all the addressing, folding and mailing is done by volunteers, by people who want our 1400 readers to get the news the newspapers don't print.

And we might add that the newsletter has been financed by contributions from our readers. If you'd like to help, don't stand on ceremony. Just send it!

(labor donated)

Rec 6-5-55 Recd. 7/8/55  
RSB

# THIS WEEK *in your* STATE CAPITOL



A NEWSLETTER ISSUED AS A SERVICE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF OHIO  
681 EAST 105 ST. CLEVELAND 8, OHIO

BY

*Don Rothenberg*

STATE DIRECTOR

June 3, 1955

## THREE WEEKS TO GO: LEGISLATURE QUILTS ON JUNE 23rd

Republican leaders Mechem and Cloud have announced that the Ohio Assembly will finish work on June 23rd then return in July to consider bills vetoed by the Governor. Senate Democratic leader Bartunek warned against an attempt to railroad bills through in the closing weeks. Bartunek charged that major bills on finance, school and labor legislation are still to be passed and cannot be handled adequately in this short time.

## BUSINESS LOBBYISTS TAKE OVER . . .

Two utility lobbyists shook hands with each other in Columbus Wednesday morning, as one of them said with a smile, "Everything went according to plan."

He was talking about the defeat of the moderate Lausche-backed bill to give Ohio consumers a better break on utility rates. The bill was buried in committee by a vote of 14 to 8.

Yes, everything is going "according to plan"; FEPC has been defeated in committee, unemployment compensation bills have been scuttled in favor of a business-sponsored bill, workmen's compensation is getting a rough going-over in committee, the school desegregation bill has been bottled up in the Senate Rules Committee for nearly three months.

It's worth a trip to Columbus just to see these fellows operate. You can see James Jappe of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce giving instructions to a Cleveland legislator, or Ray Suter of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce conferring with Rep. Kile, sponsor of the infamous HB 802 aimed at labor's political action committees.

# BUT SOMETHING NEW HAS BEEN ADDED!<sup>2</sup>

Increased labor activity is the most hopeful development in the five months of the 101st Assembly. Here are some of the highlights:

1. A United Labor Legislative Policy Committee meets weekly to co-ordinate labor activity on state legislation.
2. A State Conference of AFL and CIO needle-trades unions launched a campaign for a \$1.25 minimum wage to combat the threat of runaway shops and to raise the living standards of all workers.
3. 2000 building tradesmen, including many Ohioans, journeyed to Washington to protect the prevailing wage rate system and to urge elimination of the Taft-Hartley law provision which opens the door to state "right-to-work" laws. This was, according to Washington veterans, the largest labor lobby in ten years.
4. The CIO petition drive to place increased unemployment compensation before the Assembly went over the top with 200,000 signatures. A second drive to put it on the ballot is about to get underway.
5. Meetings of the Senate and House labor committees have been well-attended almost every week by union leaders and rank-and-file workers.
6. A state-wide roar of protest from all labor halted the drive for passage of the "right-to-work" law.

However, there's still a tendency in some labor and liberal groups to sit on the sidelines, and "leave it to the lobbyists." And some of the lobbyists take an attitude of "there's not much you can do with these hard-shelled legislators."

That's one reason why FEPC was defeated in committee in Ohio, but was passed this year in Michigan, and has passed the House in California.

THERE'S STILL TIME TO ACT: THREE WEEKS TO LET YOUR LEGISLATORS KNOW THAT WE WANT LAWS DICTATED BY THE PEOPLE AND NOT BY BIG BUSINESS. THE LINES ARE CLEARLY DRAWN--THE ACTION IS UP TO YOU.

The Ohio Chamber of Commerce has appealed for financial help from businessmen. The Cleveland Call-Post, accusing the Chamber of being chiefly responsible for defeat of all civil rights legislation, remarks editorially, "Yes, we feel sorry for the Ohio Chamber of Commerce. We hope they go broke."

# THE KILE BILL

31

HB 802 rests in the House Elections Committee while the Republican Party leadership makes up its mind what to do with it. Kile issues press releases to explain that his bill is really designed to protect workers--and yet NOT A SINGLE OHIO WORKER HAS APPEARED IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.

**ACTION:** Write to Chmn Kenneth Berry, House Elections Committee, opposing HB 802, and write to your own state representatives.

## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

SB 394, Sen. Pollock's employer-backed bill, awaits Senate floor action after passage by the Commerce and Labor Committee. In a joint statement, the Ohio CIO and AFL declared,

"The bill puts a couple of dollars in one pocket and then immediately sneaks it out of the other pocket. The 'increases' included in the bill are far short of decent American standards of living and the bill extends the warped pattern of disqualifications which has made Ohio a horrible example."

The Pollock bill provides a token increase of \$3 per week plus 50 cents additional for each of two dependents. However, the bill is filled with new gimmicks. For example, under present law, a worker who quits his job "with good cause" may receive benefits. Under the Pollock proposal, a worker who quits cannot receive compensation unless the "good cause" is "attributable to the employer." So, a man who has worked in a foundry for ten years, and because of the hard labor quits his job to find lighter work, would not be eligible for compensation.

President Eisenhower has proposed to the states that unemployment compensation benefits equal at least one-half of the worker's regular wages. The average Ohio worker covered by compensation receives \$80 per week, so the minimum under the Eisenhower proposals should be \$40 per week, instead of the \$33 proposed by Ohio Republicans.

### THE PETITION DRIVE:

78,000 VALID petition signatures must be gathered by the CIO by the middle of August. No one who signed the original petitions last fall may sign this one. Observers predict that the AFL will aid the CIO effort. When the signatures are gathered, all Ohio voters will have an opportunity to support labor's proposals of \$50 per week unemployment compensation at the ballot box in November.

## OHIO SENATE SILENT ON SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Following Tuesday's Supreme Court announcement on the method of ending school segregation, your reporter inquired about the Avellane-Svoboda bill (SB 125) to end segregation in Ohio schools. The bill has been stalled in the Senate Rules Committee since March 10.

"The bill will remain in the Rules Committee. That's the decision of the leadership," said a well-informed Senator.

This should be welcome news to bigots in Hillsboro, Chilli-  
gothe, Middletown and some of the major industrial cities in Ohio where subtle segregation is the rule.

The Supreme Court announcement was so weak that it played right into the hands of the segregationists--north and south. The Court declared that segregation should end "as soon as practicable." (The Cleveland Call-Post's Marty Richardson charges that "the Court threw the decision back where it has been since slavery--into the hands of Southern courts to enforce.")

**ACTION:** Write to Sen. C. Stanley Methem, Chmn. Rules Committee requesting immediate action on SB 125.

### "EQUAL-PAY-FOR-WOMEN" BILL HAS GOOD CHANCE OF PASSAGE:

HB 375, sponsored by Mrs. Edmonston, has passed the House and had its first hearing before the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee. The bill has the support of many women's groups, labor unions and has already been enacted in approximately half of the states.

It provides that "no employer of ten or more employees shall discriminate between sexes in any way in the payment of wages, salaries, or other compensation in any occupation where males and females regularly perform identical work. A variation in salary or wages is permitted if based upon difference in seniority, experience, training, skill, ability, duties and services performed, shift or time of the day worked, or any other reasonable differentiation except difference in sex."

A fine of \$25 to \$100 is proposed. As you can see from the wording above, many loopholes are provided for industry. However, the bill is a step in the right direction and deserves full support.

**ACTION:** Write to your Senator urging support of HB 375.



# LEGISLATIVE NOTES

5.

Watch the ax fall on some government departments in the budget hearings before the Senate Finance Committee. Relief appropriations will be slashed and a hot fight looms on the Senate floor.....Senator Carney's resolution on right-wing "hate groups" has been printed. After the Senate Rules Committee gave a virtual endorsement to these hate-mongers by refusing to print Carney's resolution, the Youngstown Senator entered an official protest on the Senate floor. The protest contained the full text of the resolution, and under the Senate rules it had to be printed.....

.....Attorney-General O'Neill (who hopes to run for Governor in 1956) praised the Internal Security Division under Sidney Isaacs for their "judicious and effective work within the limits of the authority granted by the legislature." We wonder whether the legislature granted authority for Mr. Isaacs and his aides to use their power to bust unions as they've done in three cities.

## LIBRARIES SAVED FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS:

SB 263 (Corrigan), which would have cut the money available to public libraries, has been quietly buried after an avalanche of protests from library and civic groups. Sen. Corrigan himself made the motion to kill the bill, and then introduced a resolution calling for a study of the intangible tax money which finances libraries.

## DOUBLE-TALK ON THE SCHOOL BILL

The Columbus Citizen and Cleveland Press accuse the legislature of "ducking the biggest problem facing it: money." The papers point out that the new school foundation bill, costing from \$30 million to \$50 million more than the present program, won't go into effect for two years. Thus, to avoid imposing new taxes, the legislators have dumped the decision in the laps of the 1957 session.

## WHO'S BEARING THE TAX BURDEN?

If new taxes are needed, who should pay them? The answer can come from amazing figures gathered by the Michigan Department of Revenue, and re-printed by the Ohio CIO Council. An examination of tax revenues for various states in fiscal 1954 reveals:

	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania
Consumer taxes	38.4 %	32.2%	75.7%	47.5%
Business taxes	28.8%	21.9%	4.2%	32.9%
(labor donated)				

Cleveland, Ohio  
August 15, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-18760

100-21746 UCA

100-17258 LEGISLATIVE

RE: PROGRESSIVE PARTY

b7D

<u>DOCUMENTATION</u>				
<u>DESCRIPTION OR</u>				
<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE</u> <u>RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
[REDACTED]	Literature	7-8-55	SA ROBERT S. BURGINS	[REDACTED]

Following is literature furnished by informant:

(1) O. P. P. letter announcing celebration of July 24, of  
burning of mortgage of Freedom Center, in Youngstown.

(2) Announcement of "Big Celebration Picnic" at Thorn Hill  
Park, July 24, 1955.

(3) "This Week in Your State Capitol," issues of June 3, and  
June 17, 1955.

[REDACTED]

REK:amh  
(4)

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 15 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

[REDACTED]

b7D

MEMO: SAC

FROM: SA Burgess

RE: CRC

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from  dated 7/1/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA LSB on  
7/8/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

( ) Itemization of literature.

1. Bulletin "Your Civil Rights" 6/10/55.
2. Petition to A. G. Brownell re Rev.  
George W. Lee.

SERIALIZED <u>sk</u>	FILED <u>fw</u>
JUL 3 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	
<u>K</u>	

Rec 6-13-55 Rec'd. 7/8/55  
JB

# YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS

ISSUED BY OHIO BILL OF RIGHTS CONFERENCE, 2014 E. 105th ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO 6-10-55

Last week, the U.S. Supreme Court reaffirmed its famous decision to abolish segregation in public schools. Southern Dixiecrats and white supremacists, in order to maintain Jim Crow-Southern lynch rule, are again resorting to murder to keep the Negro people from exercising their Constitutional rights guaranteed by the 14th amendment.

On May 8, 1955, Rev. George E. Lee was murdered in broad daylight because he was a Negro who dared to exercise his right to vote like other Americans. He was told to withdraw his name from the list of registered voters. When he refused, he was shot to death on the streets of Belzoni, Miss.

## THE LYNCH ROPE AND THE FAGGOT

THE FBI HAS THE MONEY, THE INVESTIGATORS AND THE AUTHORITY TO BRING to justice the murderers of Rev. Lee and countless others. To this date, the killers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida have never been indicted. In case after case in the South, the FBI cannot - or will not - bring to trial the perpetrators of these crimes. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT JUSTICE IS DONE.

W R I T E Atty. Genl. Herbert Brownell, Washington, D.C. demanding: 1) that the Dept. of Justice find and punish the fiends responsible for the murder of Rev. Lee; 2) the conspiracy of White Citizens Councils and the KKK to destroy the Constitutional rights of the Negro people in the South must be ended; 3) urge the reactivation of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Dept. so that such outrages may be acted upon immediately.

P R O T E S T to Mayor Celebrezze, City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, demanding an end to the illegal search and seizure practiced by the Police Dept. against Cleveland's Negro citizens.

R E G I S T E R to vote so that Rev. Lee will not have died in vain. The last day is August 25, so register before then at Board of Elections, 1000 Superior.  
\* \* \* \* \*

## H A S H M A L L      F R E E D

The Ohio Bill of Rights Conference wishes to thank all citizens of Ohio and elsewhere whose support contributed to the reduction of bond for Frank Hashmall from \$10,000 to \$5,000 under the Smith Act indictment. We all feel that a real victory for constitutional and democratic rights has been won after a valiant battle that first got Hashmall's sentence halved by the Ohio Supreme Court, and then the parole which resulted in his release.

Frank is now re-united with his family and will have at least a little time in which to plan for his defense. We still need your financial assistance so that we may continue the fight to free Hashmall and his 10 co-defendants.

\* \* \* \* \*

## NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS

We wish to urge support of the campaign initiated by the Cleveland Negro Labor Council to have Gray's Drug Stores hire Negro men and women in all categories of employment. Negroes are presently hired only as sweepers and porters. Write or call Howard I. Jones, Personnel Manager, Gray's Drug Stores, Inc., 2400 Superior Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

ANOTHER REASON TO REGISTER AND VOTE

June 10, 1955

In the summer of 1953, labor and the major community and church organizations of Ohio united to defeat the Devine-Bauer Act, at that time called H.B. 308. After a great deal of activity and public expression of all kinds, Gov. Lausche vetoed this bill in August 1953. Due to some real maneuvering on the part of the Republican Party, however, the will of the people was defeated and the bill was passed over the Governor's veto by one vote.

To date, while this sedition law has not been applied in Ohio, there is now grave danger that it can and will be applied against wide sections of our population. The Pa. Supreme Court in the Nelson case ruled that Federal laws take precedence over State laws, and that to keep this question under State control would place people under double jeopardy - which is unconstitutional.

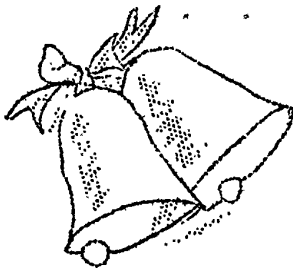
The same elements who are behind the "right to work" bills in Ohio are now pressing the U.S. Supreme Court to overthrow the ruling of the Pa. Supreme Court. The Attorney General of Ohio has joined with 27 other states to overturn the decision in the Nelson case. Thus, the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court will decide the fate of all state sedition laws.

Should the U.S. Supreme Court reverse the Pa. Supreme Court decision, then the "State's Righters" would be in high gear in Ohio and other states to supersede Federal laws by state laws. Those who wish to subvert the Supreme Court's decision abolishing segregation in schools - those who wish to throttle labor's rights by such laws as the Kile bill and the "right to work" bills would then be in the saddle.

Sidney Isaacs, special assistant attorney general for the purposes of enforcing Ohio's sedition law, has announced a campaign of mass arrests and indictments should the U.S. Supreme Court reverse the Pa. Supreme Court decision. **AGAIN YOUR CIVIL LIBERTIES IN OHIO ARE AT STAKE.**

A WRITE GOV. LAUSCHE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL WM. C. O'NEIL URGING THEM TO WITHDRAW  
C OHIO FROM THE APPEAL TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ON THE NELSON CASE. THE RIGHTS  
T OF LABOR AND THE NEGRO PEOPLE PARTICULARLY MUST BE SAFEGUARDED, NOT VIOLATED!

LUMER In our last Bulletin, we presented the full facts on the violation of civil  
CASE liberties involved in the arrest of Prof. Hyman Lumer. Arraignment in Judge  
Corrigan's court has been postponed from June 7 to June 21, and on the nar-  
cotics charge to July 20.



## WEDDING RECEPTION

Bernice Siegel

Bill Haber

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1955

3624 E. 151st Street

EVERYONE INVITED

*Given at Ukrainian temple 6-4-55*  
*AB* *Recd.* *7/8/55* *RHB*  
**PROTEST MURDER**

OF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

REV. GEORGE W. LEE

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL  
Washington, D.C.

**WE**

THE UNDERSIGNED RESIDENTS OF OHIO WISH TO REGISTER OUR SHOCK  
AND ANGER AT THE BRUTAL MURDER OF REV. GEORGE W. LEE, NAACP LEADER OF  
MISSISSIPPI.

WE INSIST THAT YOU CARRY OUT YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT  
THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH AS WELL AS  
THOSE OF ALL AMERICANS ;

WE DEMAND THAT YOU EMPLOY ALL THE RESOURCES OF THE U.S. GOVERN-

MENT TO :

1. Apprehend and punish those fiends responsible for the murder.
2. Put an end to the conspiracy of the White Citizens Council and the KKK to destroy the constitutional rights of the Negro people.
3. Reactivate the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Dept so that Action on such outrages may be taken immediately.

NAME

C97Y



b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA

Burgins

RE:

Sobell Committee

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED], dated \_\_\_\_\_,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA LLB on  
7/8/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

( ) Itemization of literature.

- 1) Invitation to Sobell meeting 6/18/55.
- 2) ~~Book Review~~ Announcement of book  
on Rosenbergs by John Wexley.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 8 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

K



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SE/CNW

Rec 6-11-55

JB

Rec'd. 7/8/55  
RJB

ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE DEATH OF ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG  
THE CLEVELAND SOBELL COMMITTEE PRESENTS

MR. JOHN WEXLEY, author of stage and screen plays "The Last  
Mile," "They Shall Not Die," "Confessions  
of a Nazi Spy"

and

Author of "The Judgment of Ethel and Julius  
Rosenberg".

Just off the presses!

A startling, exhaustive study of the  
Rosenberg-Sobell case based on three  
years of independent investigation and  
analysis. Certain to become a classic  
on this historic case!

AND

MR. ANGUS CAMERON of Sameron and Kahn, publishers of  
"The Judgment of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg,"  
"False Witness," and others.

Former Editor-in-Chief, Little Brown & Co.

SATURDAY JUNE 18TH - 8:30 P.M.

AT THE HOTEL STERLING

Prospect Avenue at East 30th Street

Admission \$1.00

labor donated)

*Given by Justice Department*  
*6-10-55*  
*Rec'd.*  
*7/8/55*  
*RWB*

# the Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

by John Wexley



**THE JUDGMENT OF  
JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG,**

published by Cameron and Kahn,  
will surely be considered the classic, definitive work on the world-important case with which it deals.

Author John Wexley, in relentlessly probing the Rosenberg-Sobell case, has interviewed scores of participants, traveled the same routes which the key prosecution witnesses said they traveled, and checked and double-checked every aspect of their stories. He has sifted the personalities and psychological motivations of every major character. As a result, he has uncovered important new evidence of fraud and perjury in the prosecution's case against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

He has woven all this together with painstaking documentation, dramatic impact and suspense. Mr. Wexley writes with the combined qualities of a dramatist, a legal authority, an historian, a political analyst, a psychologist, and an expert investigator.

John Wexley's whole creative life was a preparation for this book, for he has always been profoundly concerned with the problems of justice. His first play, *THE LAST MILE*, a study of capital punishment, had a foreword by Warden Lawes of Sing Sing attesting to its authenticity and significance. His play, *THEY SHALL NOT DIE*, dramatized the Scottsboro frame-up. As author of the screen play, *CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY*, he investigated methods of espionage.

*THE JUDGMENT OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG* is a brilliant analysis of the case and a meaningful reflection of our times which generations of readers and scholars will turn to in years to come.



JOHN WEXLEY

# You, the Jury:

The author has written this book so that every reader will be in a position to analyze and evaluate the evidence and thus assume the role of a juror in the case. The reader-juror will find answers to such questions as the following:

- What pressures and fears drove a brother to send his own sister to her death, and made a man send his best friend, Morton Sobell, to a living death of 30 years in Alcatraz?
- What were the pathological phantasies admitted at a previous trial by Harry Gold which were never revealed to the Rosenberg jury?
- Why has the general public been led to accept the authenticity of Dr. Klaus Fuchs as the foremost atomic spy, solely on his own confession—that of a self-styled “controlled schizophrenic”?
- How was the guilt-by-association evidence of the ubiquitous Elizabeth Bentley utilized to provide political “motive” even though it never connected the Rosenbergs and Sobell with the crimes charged?
- Why was testimony admitted as evidence against the Rosenbergs from a photographer who was later exposed as a perjurer in a sworn affidavit by an FBI agent?
- What were the roles of Prosecutor Saypol and his “confidential assistant,” Roy M. Cohn, and what went on before the trial between the prosecution and the attorney for the principal government witnesses?
- How did *United States* officials illegally arrange for *Mexican* “deportation” of Morton Sobell?
- Why did the Columbia Law Review state that “the rights of the Rosenbergs did not receive the precise and extensive consideration that must characterize the administration of the criminal law”?
- And why did Justice Hugo Black declare that the Supreme Court of the United States had “never reviewed the record of this trial and therefore never affirmed the fairness of this trial”?

## **The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg**

(672 pages, including photostats of vital documents)

PRICE: \$6

### **What John Wexley's Book Can Do for America...**

- It will help free Morton Sobell from the living death of Alcatraz, where he is completing the 5th year of the 30-year sentence pronounced by Judge Kaufman.
- It will help make known the truth about the most important political trial of our generation and vindicate the Rosenbergs.
- It will help restore America to the path of reason and justice by illuminating the entire era of false witnesses and fraudulent trials.

### **We ask you not only to BUY this book ...We ask you to SELL It!**

THE JUDGMENT OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG is not only exciting reading, but also MUST reading for you, for each of your acquaintances, and for important leaders in your community. So that millions of people may learn the facts revealed in this book, everyone with a passion for justice must become a distributor of this giant among books.

### **HOW MANY COPIES WILL YOU ORDER TODAY?**

SOBELL COMMITTEE

Room 2

1050 Sixth Ave.

New York City 18, N. Y.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of (The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg). Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_.

Price: \$6 plus 25 cents postage.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Checks may be made payable to the SOBELL COMMITTEE or to SARAH LICHTENBERG.

Cleveland, Ohio  
August 9, 1955

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MEMO, SAC

100-20242  
100-17269 Domestic

RE: SOBELL COMMITTEE

Documentation

Source	Description and/or Date Activity	Date Received	Agent Receiving	Location
[redacted]	literature	7/8/55	ROBERT S. BURGINS	[redacted]

Following is literature furnished by informant:

1. Announcement of meeting on June 18, regarding Second Anniversary of death of ROSENBERGs.
2. Pamphlet entitled, "The Judgement of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG."

[redacted]  
SA

REK:lbs

[redacted]  
(3)

*lbs*

[redacted]  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
AUG 9 1955  
FBI CLEVELAND  
*JMC*

b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: C.R.C

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED] dated 7/15/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA REK on  
7/21/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FBI - CLEVELAND	

Cleveland, Ohio. .  
July 15, 1955

C. R. C. office  
2014 E. 105th St.,  
July 13, 1955.

Regular meeting.

*Rec'd 7-21-55  
by mail - Rek*  
The meeting was opened with Joe Meadows giving a report on the visit he and Wells made to a family on East 154th Street, in the last two weeks some one put paper in a milk chut and set it afire, the C. R. C. tried to make something out of the situation, but the couple said it was only mischievous boys and the matter was closed.

The next report was on a Negro couple whom the police was suppose to have beaten at 37th and Woodland Avenue, about two weeks ago, the policeman was also beaten by the couple. Ella Mae said she questioned her sister-in-law with out her knowledge of what she was seeking, and found the policemen was happy this perticulalr policeman was beaten, because of his past record. Ella said her sister-in-law has been working as a Matron for three years at 21st and Payne Avenue. Fredz Asked Wells to find this man who was beaten, and ask him to join them in the fight against police brutality of Negroes.

Each member was asked to sign a telegram to be sent to Congress protesting a bill for an increase of twenty years for the Smith Act.

A party is being planned to raise money for the C.R.C., it is to be given at Ella Mae's home. Seven people were present, Joe Petraus, Ella Allen, Jean Krchmerek, Julia Brown, Lames Wells Freda Katz, [redacted] and Joe Meadows.

b6  
b7C

*C. G. End*



Cleveland, Ohio  
August 9, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-17087		100-11503	JOE MEADOWS	b6
100-22443	ELLA ALLEN	100-231	FRIEDA KATZ	b7C
100-15908	JAS. WELLS	100-17261	NEGRO	b7D
100-18697	JOE PETRAUS	100-16924	JEAN KRCHMAREK	
100-22440	[REDACTED]			

RE: CRC

DOCUMENTATION

SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	7-13-55	7-21-55	SA [REDACTED]	

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio  
July 15, 1955

"C.R.C. office  
2014 E. 105th St.,  
July 13, 1955.

"Regular meeting.

"The meeting was opened with Joe Meadows giving a report on the visit he and Wells made to a family on East 154th Street, in the last two weeks some one put paper in a milk chut and set it afire, the C. R. C. tried to make something out of the situation, but the couple said it was only mischievous boys and the matter was closed.

"The next report was on a Negro couple whom the police was suppose to have beaten at 37th and Woodland Avenue, about two weeks ago, the policeman was also beaten by the couple. Ella Mae said she questioned her sister-in-law with out her knowledge of what she was seeking, and found the policemen was happy this particular policeman was beaten, because of his past record. Ella said her sister-in-law has been working as a Matron for three years at 21st and Payne Avenue [REDACTED]

✓ REK:amh  
(10)

Route to [REDACTED]

for initialling [REDACTED]

MEMO, SAC [REDACTED]

"Freda Asked Wells to find this man who was beaten, and ask him to join them in the fight against police brutality of Negroes.

"Each member was asked to sign a telegram to be sent to Congress protesting a bill for an increase of twenty years for the Smith Act.

"A party is being planned to raise money for the C.R.C., it is to be given at Ella Mae's home. Seven people were present, Joe Petraus, Ella Allen, Jean Krchmerek, Julia Brown, Lames Wells Freda Katz, [REDACTED], and Joe Meadows."

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

b7D

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: CRC-15-C

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED], dated 7/19/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA PEK on  
7/21/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

*[Handwritten signature]*

Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 19, 1955.

*Recd 7-21-55  
by mail - P. K.*  
On July 13, 1955 at 11:30 A. M. Julia Brown went to the office of the Civil Rights Congress to help with the mailing to prominent Ministers an eleven page text of "The dissenting opinion of Justice Hastie of th U.S. Court of Appeals in the Smith Act of Steve Nelson and five other Pittsburghers."

At the office were Martin Chancey, Anthony Krchmerek, Bob Campbell, Hyman Lumer, and Freda Katz. Sallie Winters was by and gave ### Freda two hundred dollars. Don Rothenberg came in as Julia and Freda were leaving and donated two dollars on more meterial for mailing purpose.

*C. G. Eud*

Cleveland, Ohio  
August 8, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-17087 CRC  
100-17269 DOMESTIC  
100-16735 MARTIN CHANCEY  
65-721 A. KRCHMAREK  
100-18312 ROBERT CAMPBELL

100-4212 HY LUMER  
100-231 FRIEDA KATZ  
100-422 SALLY WINTERS  
100-18406 DON ROTHENBERG

b6  
b7C  
b7D

RE: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

DOCUMENTATION

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION & OR DATE ACTIVITY	DATE REC'D	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	7/13/55	7/21/55	SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 19, 1955.

"On July 13, 1955 at 11:30 A. M. Julia Brown went to the office of the Civil Rights Congress to help with the mailing to prominent Ministers an eleven page text of 'The dissenting opinion of Justice Hastie of th U.S. Court of Appeals in the Smith Act of Steve Nelson and five other Pittsburghers.'

"At the office were Martin Chancey, Anthony Krchmarek, Bob Campbell, Hyman Lumer, and Freda Katz. Sallie Winters was by and gave Freda two hundred dollars. Don Rothenberg came in as Julia and Freda were leaving and donated two dollars on more material for mailing purpose."

[REDACTED]  
SA

REK:ral sal e. of cal  
[REDACTED]  
(10)

Route to

*Burgin*  
*Proffitt*  
for initialling *MB*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG - 8 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

MEMO: SAC

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: ~~Ray~~ Ray Saunders

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to writing) (literature) from  dated 7/15/55, received (by mail) (in person) by SA RAK on 7/15/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.

*Burgins  
furnished photos of  
Ray Saunders in 121-2404 - Please  
show to informants, as difference of identical  
figures, who is this Ray Saunders?  
Burgins states 'it is same person as he  
has previously asked about him. RAK.*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 23 1955	
K	

Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 13, 1955.

*Rec'd 7-15-55 by  
mail - P. L. L.*

On July 8, Ray Saunders stopped by Julia Brown's home to say hello he said and to tell her of his new job. Ray said he was selling Real Estate in the day and whipping heads at night, Julia asked what he meant, and he said he was a policeman, and that he had gotten on the Force thro' the Mayor.

He showed his badge and license to carry a gun.

*C. J. Eund*

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 19, 1955

MEMO, SAC

121 - 2404

RE: RAY SAUNDERS

DOCUMENTATION

b6  
b7C  
b7D

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION & OR DATE ACTIVITY	DATE REC'D	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	7-8-55	7-15-55	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio  
July 13, 1955

"On July 8, Ray Saunders stopped by Julia Brown's home to say hello he said and to tell her of his new job. Ray said he was selling Real Estate in the day and whipping heads at night, Julia asked what he meant, and he said he was a policeman, and that he had gotten on the Force thro' the Mayor.

"He showed his badge and license to carry a gun."

[REDACTED]  
SA

REK:dar *dar*

[REDACTED]  
(2)

Route to [REDACTED]  
for initialling *LP*

[REDACTED]  
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED *bn* FILED *bn*  
SEP 19 1955  
FBI - CLEVELAND *AKC*



MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgin

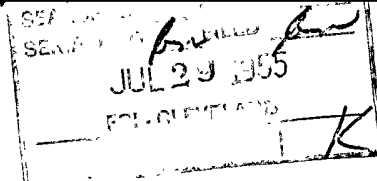
b7D

RE: ~~Letter~~ NVLC

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED], dated 7/13/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA REK on  
7/15/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.



Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 13, 1955.

On July 11, Julia Brown called Ethel Goodman on the phone to ask her about the Negro Labor Council meeting, Ethel said there would be no meeting this week because of the poor attendance the past few weeks, and also because Bert Washington was in the Hospital with a appendicatory operation.

Ethel said the picnic held on the 4th of July was a success, and Pauline Taylor of Youngstown has sent a letter to her stating how sorry she was that she was unable to attend, and sent a dollar donation.

*C. G. End*

*Recd 7-15-55 by  
had - R. K.*

MEMO:SAC  
FROM: SA [REDACTED]

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 19, 1955

RE: NNLC

cc's:  
100-19935  
100-14899 GOODMAN, ETHEL  
100-14573 WASHINGTON, BERT  
100-11731 TAYLOR, PAULINE

b6  
b7C  
b7D

DOCUMENTATION

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION & OR DATE ACTIVITY	DATE REC'D	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	7/11/55	7/15/55	SA [REDACTED]	

\* \* \* \* \*

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 13, 1955

"On July 11, Julia Brown called Ethel Goodman on the phone to ask her about the Negro Labor Council meeting, Ethel said there would be no meeting this week because of the poor attendance the past few weeks, and also because Bert Washington was in the Hospital with a appendicatory operation.

"Ethel said the picnic held on the 4th of July was a success, and Pauline Taylor of Youngstown has sent a letter to her stating how sorry she was that she was unable to attend, and sent a dollar donation."

REK:chf-*chf*  
(5)

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 19 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*[Signature]*

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

b7D

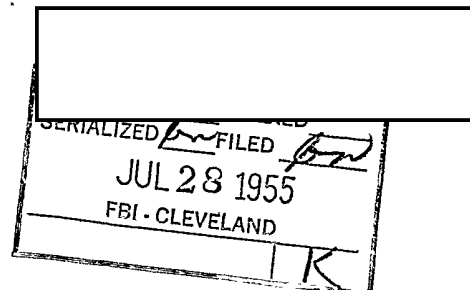
FROM: SA Burgins

RE: [REDACTED]

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED] dated 7/23/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA CLK on  
7/27/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.



Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 23, 1955.

*Red 7-27-55-  
by mail - Ref.*

Negro Labor Council,  
July 18, 1955.

Emergency meeting.

Carlotta Rufus acted as chairman, Ethel spoke of the lack of interest the members seemed to have had, by not making the kind of contribution she thought they should have made. She said every one present was a member of some kind of organization other than the N. L. C., and that they should use their influence in these organizations to raise funds and to present the Negro question. She said when the N. L. C. was organized the leaders promised to dedicate their lives to fight for the freedom of the minority groups particularly the Negro. She said she could show in the files that there are two hundred and forty three members in the N.L.C., and only a very few active ones who are willing to do any thing to gain their freedom.

Ethel asked each one present to visit in their neighborhood, clubs and churches to ask the people to help in the fight for jobs at all the Gray Drug stores in the Negro area, she said if these people would do the fronting the N.L.C. would stand behind and spearhead the activities. She asked every one to push the sales of the N.L.C. buttons. She said things looked pretty critical this week because of the Peace talk in Geneva, but Mr. Eisenhower was not fooling the Russians.

Ethel spoke of Bert Washington being in <sup>mt</sup> Sini hospital, she said it would be a long time before he would be able to do any thing in the Council. Hirshberg brought a book to the meeting and Ethel asked for donations to pay for it, the book was the story of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it is to be presented by Ethel, from the Executive board.

There were eleven people present, Carlotta Rufus, Julia Brown, Ethel Goodman, Lou Jennings, Eddie Bryant, Ike Turner, Bob Williams, Sue Biles, Herb Hirshberg, Sam Linen, and a [redacted]  
[redacted]

*C. G. End*

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 16, 1955

MEMO; SAC

100-19935  
100-17261 Negro  
100-21088 [redacted]  
100-20116 Sue Biles  
100-22441 Julia Brown  
100-20039 Ed Bryant  
100-16908 H. Herschberg

100-14899 Ethel Jennings  
100-20087 Lou Jennings  
100-17510 Sam Linen  
100-20402 C. Rufus  
100-20420 Ike Turner  
100-3570 Robert Williams

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Re: CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Documentation

Source	Description and/ or date activity	Date Rec'd	Agent Receiving	Location
[redacted]	7-18-55	7-27-55	SA [redacted] [redacted]	[redacted]

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio  
July 23, 1955.

"Negro Labor Council,  
July 18, 1955.

"Emergency meeting.

"Carlotta Rufus acted as chairman, Ethel spoke of the lack of interest the members seemed to have had, by not making the kind of contribution she thought they should have made. She said every one present was a member of some kind of organization other than the N. L. C., and that they should use their influence in these organization to raise funds and to present the Negro question. She said when the N. L. C. was organized the leaders promised to dedicate their lives to fight for the freedom of the minority groups particularly the Negro. She said she could show in the files that there are two hundred and forty three members in the N.L.C., and only a very few active ones who are willing to do any thing to gain their freedom.

REK/hs

(14)

Route to [redacted]

for [redacted]

[redacted]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 16 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

MEMO; SAC

"Ethel asked each one present to visit in their neighborhood, clubs and churches to ask the people to help in the fight for jobs at all the Gray Drug stores in the Negro area, she said if these people would do the fronting the N.L.C. would stand behind and spearhead the activities. She asked every one to push the sales of the N.L.C. buttons. She said things looked pretty critical this week because of the Peace talk in Geneva, but Mr. Eisenhower was not fooling the Russians.

"Ethel spoke of Bert Washington being in Mt. Sini hospital, she said it would be a long time before he would be able to do any thing in the Council. Hirshberg brought a book to the meeting and Ethel asked for donations to pay for it, the book was the story of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it is to be presented by Ethel, from the Executive board.

There were eleven people present, Carlotta Rufus, Julia Brown, Ethel Goodman, Lou Jennings, Eddie Bryant, Ike Turner, Bob Williams, Sue Biles, Herb Hirschberg, Sam Finerman and a [redacted]  
[redacted]

The writer believes that the [redacted] referred to above may be [redacted]

[redacted]  
SA

b6  
b7C

b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

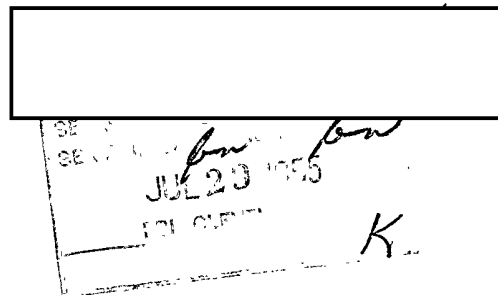
FROM: SA Burgins

RE: ~~Edith Lumer~~ Edith Lumer

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED], dated 7/27/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA PEK on  
7/29/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.





Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 27<sup>th</sup> 1955.

b6  
b7C

*Red 7-29-55  
by mail - RLB*

At the picnic in Youngstown July 25, Edith Lumer talked to Julia Brown about her husband Hyman Lumer. She is very disgusted, and said she would leave him if she wasn't afraid of what the people might say. She said Hy was jealous of the attention she paid to the children, that she had no future, and the only thing she could ever think of was work and more work.

Edith said Hy had gotten after her for throwing away twenty cents worth of food, she had gotten tired of eating. She said he talks to her as if she was a no body. [REDACTED]

She said [REDACTED]

*C. G. End*

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 16, 1955

MEMO SAC

FROM SA [REDACTED]

RE EDITH LUMER (100-9768)

100-4212 HY LUMER

Documentation

<u>Source</u>	<u>Description &amp; or date Activity</u>	<u>Date Rec'd</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
[REDACTED]	7/25/55	7/29/55	[REDACTED]	

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"At the picnic in Youngstown July 25, Edith Lumer talked to Julia Brown about her husband Hyman Lumer. She is very disgusted, and said she would leave him if she wasn't afraid of what the people might say. She said Hy was jelous of the attention she paid to the children, that she had no future, and the only thing she could ever think of was work and more work.

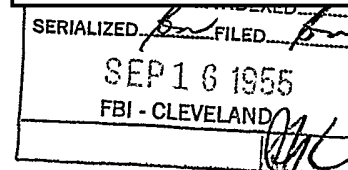
"Edith said Hy had gotten after her for throwing away twenty cents worth of food, she had gottentired of eating. She said he talks to her as if she was a no\_body,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
SA

REK: amm  
(3)

[REDACTED]



b7D

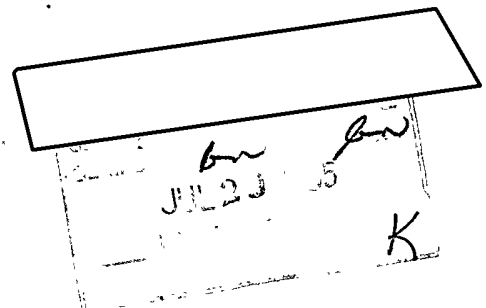
MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA BurginsRE: ~~outlet~~ Margaret Wherry

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to writing) (literature) from [REDACTED], dated 7/27/55, received (by mail) (in person) by SA PEK on 7/29/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.



Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 27, 1955.

b6  
b7C

*Red 7-19-55  
by mail file*

After reaching the picnic in Youngstown July 25, Julia Brown went into the dinning room where Margaret Wherry was one of the women assigned to wait on the tables. Margaret asked Julia if she had heard what the dogs had tried to do to her, Julia asked her what she meant, she said [redacted] had received a letter in the past week from the Post office stating his services were no longer needed because of security reasons.

Margaret said it was done because the dogs could not reach her, that she was not holding an active position, and there was nothing they could do to her. She said she was going to make [redacted] fight the case, get his job back and then show them he did not have to work in the Post office.

Margaret laughed when she said the F.B.I. had reports on hers, [redacted] activities as far back as ten years.

*C. G. Emd*

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 19, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-15197

Re: MARGARET WHERRY

DOCUMENTATION

Source	Description & Or Date Activity	Date Rec'd	Agent Receiving	Location
[redacted]	7/25/55	7/29/55	SA [redacted] [redacted]	[redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's  
report:

"Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 27, 1955.

"After reaching the picnic in Youngstown July 25,  
Julia Brown went into the dinning room where Margaret Wherry  
was one of the women assigned to wait on the tables. Margaret  
asked Julia if she had heard what the dogs had tried to do to  
her, Julia asked her what she meant, she said [redacted]  
had received a letter in the past week from the Post office

REK/vhm *Renew*  
[redacted]

(3)

Route to *Kasner*  
for initialing *pk*

[redacted]

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>bn</i>	FILED <i>bn</i>
SEP 19 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

MEMO, SAC

stating his services were no longer needed because of security reasons.

"Margaret said it was done because the dogs could not reach her, that she was not holding an active position, and there was nothing they could do to her. She said she was going to make [redacted] fight the case, get his job back and then show them he did not have to work in the Post Office.

"Margaret laughed when she said the F.B.I. had reports on hers, [redacted] activities as far back as ten years."

b6  
b7C

\* \* \* \* \*

[redacted]  
SA

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

b7D

FROM: SA

Burgin

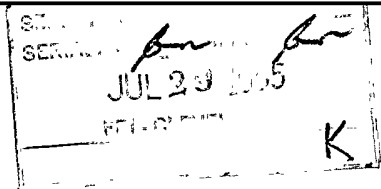
RE:

Myrtle Dennis

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED], dated 7/27/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA REK on  
7/29/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.



Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 27, 1955.

*Rec'd 7-29-55  
by mail - Ray*

On July 22, 1955 Julia Brown went to visit Myrtle Dennis at her home 10127 So. Boulevard, she spoke of her husband Ray and her intention# of seperating, she said Ray had told her she was nothing

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

Myrtle said she did not entemd to live with Ray, but was going to ask the Government if she could move to Chicago because Ray was being transfered, then she could do as she pleased when she got to Chicago. She said she did not think the Government could do any thing in her case any way. James McMillian came by and interrupted the conversation and Julia left.

*C. J. End*



Cleveland, Ohio  
September 21, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-18776 MYRTLE DENNIS  
100-10263 RAY DENNIS  
100-19971 JAMES MC MILLAN

b6  
b7C  
b7D

RE: MYRTLE DENNIS

Documentation

Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent Receiving	Location
[redacted]	7-22-55	7-29-55	SA [redacted]	

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio.  
July 27, 1955.

"On July 22, 1955 Julia Brown went to visit Myrtle Dennis at her home 10127 So. Boulevard, she spoke of her husband Ray and her intention of separating, she said Ray had told her she

[redacted]

"Myrtle said she did not intend to live with Ray, but was going to ask the Government if she could move to Chicago because Ray was being transferred, then she could do as she pleased when she got to Chicago. She said she did not think the Government could do any thing in her case any way. James McMillian came by and interrupted the conversation and Julia left."

[redacted]  
SA

[redacted]  
rek:vin  
(4)

Route to [redacted]

[redacted]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 21 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

b7D

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: NNLC - OBRC -

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to writing)  
(literature) from [REDACTED], dated \_\_\_\_\_,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA RLB on  
7/7/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

(X) Itemization of literature.

- 1) Leaflet "open Gray Jobs for Negro Workers, Too."
- 2) Pamphlet "Give No This Day Our Daily Bread"
- 3) OBRC letter dated 5/25/55.

*Recd. for  
filing  
8/2/55  
pw*

[REDACTED]	
SERIALIZED <i>for</i>	INDEXED <i>for</i>
AUG 2 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	
<i>K</i>	

*Recd. 7/7/55 Rec. 6-3-55  
Personally RLB JLB*

# GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD

An Appeal from the Negro Women  
of Louisville for Support to Their  
Campaign for Jobs at GE.



We, the Negro women of Louisville, appeal to all America to support our efforts to gain our daily bread—a job, the right to work, which has thus far been denied us by the General Electric Company in Louisville, Kentucky. We especially appeal to the women of America, both black and white. We are sure that you agree that we are entitled to the most basic of human rights.

## Shameful Treatment of Negro Women

Hundreds of Negro women have been callously turned away from GE, while thousands of white women have been hired. Efforts of community organizations on our behalf have fallen on deaf ears.

Of the eight thousand people now working in the GE Louisville plant, approximately 50 percent are women.

Over a two-year period only ten Negro women were hired, and they are confined to such duties as scrub-woman and toilet cleaning. It was not until after charges

of discrimination were filed with the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance that GE suddenly decided that Negro women could be production workers in the South. So they hired two Negro women as production workers to try to hide their shame. This brings the grand total of Negro workers to twelve.

This is the shameful treatment of Negro women by GE. It is plain to see why we need your support against this powerful monopoly which came to Louisville to exploit the South as a low-wage area.

## GE's Contempt for Government and People

GE is one of the largest producers of consumer goods in the world. It has enjoyed the generous patronage of the American people and has received over one hundred million dollars of the people's money for new plants through tax returns. Today they are enjoying billions of dollars in government contracts. They are receiving the benefits of the money of *all* taxpayers. As a government contractor, benefitting from government funds, they persist in violating the spirit and letter of the executive order

issued by the president of the United States, which bans discrimination in companies holding government contracts.

In ads across the land GE glorifies American womanhood—in her GE kitchen, at her GE washer, before her GE television—all but the Negro women who seek a job in GE shops. This is utter disregard for the thirty-billion-dollar Negro market, a large portion of which GE benefits from.

## The Southern Differential

There is a reason why GE is refusing to hire Negro women on an equal basis with white women. GE came to Louisville in hopes of taking advantage of the *Southern differential*. This differential means that Southern workers earn as much as \$1 an hour less than workers in the North. It is maintained by keeping the Negro and white workers divided — by playing one group against the other.

The giant corporations of America are today fleeing to the South—building more and more runaway shops in their search for super-profits. They are running away

from *your* area, where strong unions and Negro-white unity have forced higher wages.

We in the South want new industries in our area. But we do not want them at the expense of workers and their families in other areas. The South is rich in natural resources. Ours can be a prosperous economy, with jobs and a good living for all. We need an industrialized South based on democracy and equality, with the right to work extended to all. Southern workers, Negro and white, do not want to be kept divided and paid starvation wages.

## Your Stake and Ours

That is why we demand that the industries that come to our area hire democratically, regardless of color. We, as Negro women, know that jobs for us in the GE plant and in other runaway shops will spell the opportunity for Negro-white unity, for a strong Southern trade union movement, and for a higher standard of living for all in the South. We are prepared to fight for these things.

When we do this, we are fighting for you too. For when we win jobs for ourselves and thus lay the basis for breaking the Southern differential, we are winning for you an end to pitting black against white, Southerner

against Northerner, lowering your own living standards, and taking away the gains you have won for yourselves over the years.

Discrimination against us today means fewer jobs for you in the North—whether you are black or white. A fair break for us tomorrow means a better and more secure future for you. Our interests are your interests. Our common enemy is GE and the other giant corporations which seek to exploit us all. Together we can win—a better life for us and a better life for you. Join us in this fight for jobs in Louisville.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- ✓ Have your club, lodge, union, church or civic organization protest the shameful policies of General Electric.
- ✓ Send a letter of protest to GE, demanding that they hire Negro women on an equal basis with all others in the Louisville plant.

(General Electric Co., 51st St. and Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.)

- ✓ Insist that the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance enforce the executive order pertaining to discrimination.

(President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, Washington, D. C.)

- ✓ Send copies of protests to Women's Committee of Louisville, so that a co-ordinated campaign can take place.

- ✓ Make a contribution to help further the cause of democracy in our land.

Issued by Women's Committee of Louisville

721 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky



OPEN

GRAY JOBS

Rec. 6-3-55

JLB

Rec'd. 7/7/55  
Personally RLB

# FOR NEGRO WORKERS TOO!

Our attention has been called to the fact that no Negro employees are to be found at the Gray Drug Stores at E. 105th and Euclid, E. 142nd and Kinsman, or E. 123rd and Superior, except as porters or busmen. We have raised the demand with Mr. Howard I. Jones, personnel Manager of Gray Drug Stores, Inc., for the filling of job openings immediately with Negro men and women at the drug, cigar, cosmetic and lunch counters. We have also raised the question of Negro pharmacists at these stores. His reply is that Gray's does not discriminate against Negroes!

Mr. Jones of Gray's says, because some Negroes are employed in the warehouse, general office, etc., and as fountain waitresses in some Gray Drug Stores, that "these examples exhibit Gray's policy of non-discrimination in employment." Certainly, we commend this as real progress, but reply "The fact that you have Negro personnel in some capacities is no excuse for their exclusion from other and more dignified positions of employment."

We have pointed out to Gray's that the growing number of jobless Negro women and men demands that they have equal opportunity to the jobs that are available, "particularly in those businesses which profit from substantial patronage of the Negro people." But, Gray's continues to ignore our repeated request to sit down and discuss the matter.

A job at Gray's is no big shakes, but in these days and times a job is a job and it beats the relief lines. Gray's arrogance in withholding sales jobs from Negro women in particular, contributes to the situation where Negro women are forced by necessity into the kitchens, laundries and lavatories as maids, domestics and scrub-women.

Storms of protests, by letters, by phone calls and delegations to Gray's stores and to Mr. Howard I. Jones, Gray's personnel manager, are needed NOW in order to open up new job opportunities. Address Mr. Jones at:

Gray Drug Stores, Inc.,  
2400 Superior Avenue  
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Phone - TOWer 1-0620

THE FIGHT FOR JOBS MEANS BETTER HOMES, BETTER HEALTH, BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGRO CHILDREN AND ECHANCES THE WELFARE OF THE NEGRO BUSINESS, NEGRO PROFESSIONS, CHURCHES AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. See to it that your organization and church joins in this storm of protest. MAKE CLEVELAND A PART OF THE "FREE WORLD" IN THE FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT!

Issued by: The Cleveland Negro Labor Council  
labor donated

5311 Woodland Ave. Suite 4  
EXpress 1-5529

*Rec'd at office*  
*6-1-55*  
*2013*

# OHIO BILL OF RIGHTS CONFERENCE

*Rec'd. 7/7/55*  
*Personally LFB*

## Affiliated with CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Cleveland 6, Ohio

May 25, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CNW

Dear Friend,

In the summer of 1954, labor and the major community and church organizations of Ohio united to defeat the Devine-Bauer Act, at that time called H.B. 308. After a great deal of activity and public expression of all kinds, Governor Lausche vetoed this bill in August, 1954. Due to some real maneuvering on the part of the Republican Party, however, the will of the people was defeated and the bill was passed over the Governor's veto by one vote.

To date, while this sedition law has not been applied in Ohio, there is now grave danger that it can and will be applied against wide sections of our population. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the Nelson case ruled that Federal laws take precedence over state laws, and that to keep this area open to state laws would place persons under double jeopardy, which is unconstitutional.

The same elements who are behind the "right to work" bills in Ohio are now pressing the U.S. Supreme Court to overthrow the ruling of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The Attorney General of Ohio has joined with 27 other states behind the appeal of the then-Republican administration in Pennsylvania to overturn the decision in the Nelson case. The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court will thus decide the fate of all state sedition laws.

Should the U.S. Supreme Court reverse the Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision, then the "State's Righters" would be in high gear in Ohio and other states to supersede Federal laws by state laws. Those who wish to subvert the Supreme Court's decision abolishing segregation in schools - those who wish to throttle labor's rights by such laws as the Kile bill and the "right to work" bills would then be in the saddle.

Would you read the enclosed material, and then take action directed not only to Gov. Leader of Pennsylvania, but also to Gov. Lausche and Atty. General Wm. C. O'Neil, urging them to withdraw Ohio from the appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court on the Nelson case.

Any law to be made should uphold the democratic rights of the people. The rights of labor and the Negro people are particularly at stake in this decision. May we hear from you as to any action you may take?

Sincerely yours,

*James Wells*  
James Wells, Chairman

*Frieda Katz*  
Frieda Katz, Exec. Secy.



Cleveland, Ohio  
September 20, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-17261  
100-19935 CNLC  
100-17087 OBRC

100-15908 WELLS, JAMES  
100-231 KATZ, FRIEDA

RE: NEGRO

b6  
b7C  
b7D

DOCUMENTATION

<u>Source</u>	<u>Description and or Date of Activity</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Receiving</u>	<u>Location</u>
[REDACTED]	Literature	7-7-55	SA ROBERT S. BURGINS, JR.	[REDACTED]

Following is literature furnished by informant:

- (1) Leaflet "Open Gray Jobs for Negro Workers, Too."
- (2) Pamphlet "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread."
- (3) OBRC letter dated May 25, 1955.

[REDACTED]  
SA

REK:pad  
(6)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 20 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

Route to [REDACTED]  
for initialling *[Signature]*

MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

b7D

FROM: SA Burgin

RE: PP

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED], dated 7/15/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA RdB on  
8/8/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

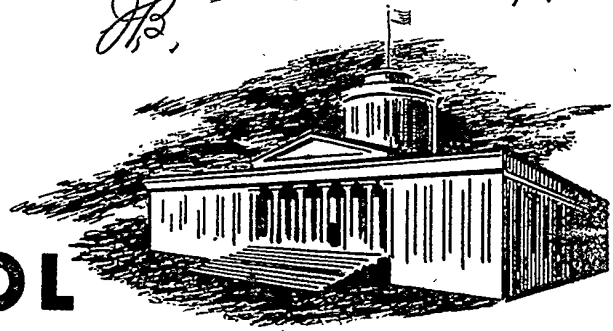
(X) Itemization of literature.

1) "This week in your State Capital", 7/15/55.

[REDACTED]	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 9 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*Rec. 7-16-55* *Rec'd. personally*  
*JB* *8/8/55 RMB*

# THIS WEEK *in your* STATE CAPITOL



A NEWSLETTER ISSUED AS A SERVICE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF OHIO  
681 EAST 105 ST., CLEVELAND 8, OHIO

BY

*Don Rothenberg*

STATE DIRECTOR

## SIX MONTHS IN COLUMBUS

July 15, 1955

How do you summarize these past six months of the State Assembly? Do you say, as some newspaper editorials do, "They didn't do all they should have, but some important legislation was passed." Or is it more honest to "lay it on the line" as the Cleveland Press and Columbus Citizen did on June 21 and 22? Here's part of that editorial:

"There have been a lot of bad legislatures in the history of our state. So it is hard to say if the current legislature is the worst or just one of the worst....They spend too much time in the bars and fancy restaurants being wined and dined by the lobbyists who have been highly successful in killing off bills that would have benefitted the public...The sooner they adjourn and get out of Columbus, the better. Only the restaurants, hotels and bars will feel the loss."

Here's what happened in the closing days of the legislature:

1. The appropriation bill (close to one billion dollars!) was passed after a 45 minute debate in the Senate. The bill calls for a cut in state matching funds for poor relief but it was restored after the Governor's veto.

2. The Pollock unemployment compensation bill (written by big business) received a grand total of 80 minutes hearing in the House Industry and Labor Committee. Committee members didn't even have the text of the bill in front of them, the Republican majority refused to allow amendments to be introduced, and the bill was jammed through late Friday night with one lone voice, Rep. James Kilbane (D., Cuyahoga) exposing the Republican sell-out to business interests. The bill provides for only \$3 increase in compensation, and contains enough gimmicks to disqualify more workers than ever.

3. A \$150 million dollar bond issue to finance a state building program was authorized for presentation to the voters this November. The bonds would be paid off by socking the consumer again with a 1 cent increase in cigarette taxes. No one suggested, of course, that Ohio institute a corporation profits tax, as 32 other states have done!

4. A workmen's compensation bill was passed, after brief Senate Committee hearings in which the CIO's Jacob Clayman labelled the appeals procedure as "complicated simplification." Although some improvements were made in care of the injured worker, the law is far behind many other states like Wisconsin. The injured worker would receive a maximum of \$40.25 per week, while the Eisenhower Administration has proposed payments up to 2/3 of the worker's average weekly wage, which would make it about \$55 for Ohio.

5. FEPC was gone and forgotten for the sixth straight session. The Republicans killed it and the Democrats failed to even seek a record vote in the Senate to have the Senators stand up and be counted.

### SENATE SUPPORTS SEGREGATION

A shameful chapter in Ohio legislative history was recorded when the Senate rejected a simple amendment by Sen. Joseph AVELLONE (D. Cuyahoga) denying state funds to any school district which practices discrimination of segregation. The vote on the Avellone amendment was 16 to 15. This was not Georgia or Mississippi--this was the Ohio Senate ignoring the unanimous decision of the U.S. Supreme Court and turning their back on at least four flagrant examples of segregation in our own state.

Here is the vote on the Avellone amendment. We hope you'll look at your Senator's vote and remember it when he runs for re-election in 1956:

The vote was on a motion by Sen. Collins (R. Lawrence) to lay the Avellone amendment on the table--bury it.

Those who voted for Collins' motion, thus voting to keep segregation:

Baker (R., Montgomery)  
Collins (R., Lawrence)  
Danner (R., Summit)  
Deddens (R., Hamilton)  
Ferguson (R., Guernsey)  
Fess (R., Greene)  
Gray (R., Miami)  
Hildebrand (R., Lucas)

Hoffman (R., Hamilton)  
Humphrey (R., Ashtabula)  
Latta (R., Hancock)  
Mechem (R., Athens)  
Pollock (R., Stark)  
Shull (R., Franklin)  
Simpson (R., Hardin)  
Tyrrell (R., Preble)

Those who voted against the Collins motion, thus upholding the Supreme Court decision, opposing segregation:

Avellone (D., Cuyahoga)  
Bartunek (D., Cuyahoga)  
Blake (D., Belmont)  
Carney (D., Mahoning)  
Corrigan (D., Cuyahoga)  
Dell (D., Butler)  
Gorman (D., Cuyahoga)

Harter (D., Summit)  
King (D., Lucas)  
Mosher (R., Lorain)  
Olenick (D., Mahoning)  
Pepple (R., Allen)  
Petrash (D., Cuyahoga)  
Shaw (R., Franklin)

Svoboda (D., Cuyahoga)

# THE REASONS FOR THE BAD RECORD<sup>3.</sup>

1. Business interests controlled major committees.
2. The Republican majority (21 to 12 in the Senate, 89 to 47 in the House) was sufficient to ram through any legislation they pleased, as long as the folks back home remained quiet.
3. Labor activity, though more effective and united than in the past, was most intense AGAINST THE ANTI-LABOR BILLS (the Kile bill and right-to-work bill) but there was insufficient rank-and-file expression FOR unemployment and workmen's compensation and FEPC.
4. Activity of liberal groups on civil liberties and civil rights bills was much less than in past years. Some people threw in the towel before the first round was over!
5. Governor Lausche made a good speech at the beginning of the session and an angry statement at the end, but did little in between. His voice was strangely silent on labor legislation and FEPC at the crucial moments.
6. Many Democrats adopted a defeatist attitude from the beginning, shaking their heads, throwing up their hands and saying, "What can we do?" There were exceptions: Senators King, Carney and Avellone took an effective, principled stand on every major issue. Some of the House Democrats put up a good fight despite the weak leadership of minority leader McGettrick.

## 20,000 VOTES OUT OF 1 AND 1/2 MILLION MADE THE DIFFERENCE

20,000 votes in 5 counties in 1954 could have won an FEPC law and a good unemployment compensation law in 1955. Our analysis of the election statistics shows:

1. Sen. Danner of Akron, Republican chairman of the powerful Commerce and Labor Committee, which blocked FEPC and passed the big business unemployment compensation bill--Danner was elected by a plurality of 3,932 from an industrial area.
2. Republican Sen. Pollock, arch-enemy of labor, was elected by the voters of Canton and the rest of Stark County by 6,220 vote plurality.
3. Sen. Baker of Montgomery County, (Dayton), another Republican who voted wrong on key measures, was elected by a 2,242 vote margin.
4. Sen. Tyrrell of Preble County, Republican, was elected by only 957 votes! (Tyrrell and Baker come from the same Senatorial district--both are Republicans.)
5. Sen. Shull of Franklin County, another Republican who voted wrong on all key issues, elected by 7487 votes.

Add it up: 20,838 votes in five counties. Had Democrats been elected instead, the Democrats would have a majority in the State Senate, control of all committees, and the chance to fulfill their campaign pledges on FEPC and unemployment compensation.

Don't get us wrong: we don't say that the election of Democrats guarantees that the working man will get a square deal. But we DO say that this Republican-dominated legislature was as callous a collection of politicians as this observer has ever seen, and that by and large, the Democratic Senators were more responsive to labor and liberal views than the Republicans.

## THE ANSWER IS YEAR-ROUND POLITICAL ACTION

The tide can be turned in 1955 and 1956. This year's municipal elections provide an excellent opportunity for labor and liberals to get into the wards and precincts and build support for candidates for City Council, Boards of Education and Mayor in every major city.

Next year's elections can result in a sweeping reversal of Republican domination of the State legislature. But we must start now, by reminding people of who voted against them this year in Columbus, building up new candidates, building ward and precinct organization, consistent campaigns on issues which are close to the people and which will bring them to the polls in droves on election day.

The fact is that the State Legislature and the Governor control a budget of nearly one billion dollars, the educational system, unemployment compensation, civil rights, the election laws, taxes, minimum wages. Some progress has been won at the bargaining table and on the picket lines. But the people have been ignored, trampled on and kicked around in Columbus and Washington--and it will continue until the full power of organized labor and other liberal and progressive groups is combined in a torrent of votes on election day.

## Items of Interest

Steel Prices: Ohio newspaper editors have come out with their annual rash of advice to labor. Following the short steel strike, several editors reminded their readers that "the public" will bear the brunt of the new wage increase won by the Steelworkers Union. The editors conveniently forget two important facts:

1. U. S. Steel, nation's largest producer, made higher profits in the first three months of this year than any other first quarter in history: \$72,652,402 AFTER taxes. Seems as if they could afford to give a wage increase!
2. Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the Board of National Steel, let the cat out of the bag in a speech to his annual stockholders meeting. Weir said, "There will be some

advance in the price of steel regardless of whether the United Steelworkers win a wage increase."

Movie Censorship: While the debate continues on "who killed movie censorship" reporters and legislators alike overlook one of the important statements made before the Senate Education Committee on the subject. During the last hearing, Arthur DeBra of the Motion Picture Association was questioned on the effect of movies on juvenile delinquency. DeBra replied that delinquency was an equally serious problem in states where they do have censorship.

"Well, then," asked Senator Bartunek, "what is the cause of delinquency?" Replied Mr. DeBra casually, "The cold war. A whole generation has been brought up to hate, to prepare for another war, and the war hasn't come. They need some outlet for their emotions and the movies provide that outlet."

We share the concern of many Ohioans about the rash of violent crime films. But we ask whether Mr. DeBra hasn't hit closer to the truth than anyone else. We wonder whether the advocates of movie censorship as an answer to juvenile delinquency aren't prescribing an aspirin to cure a cancer.

NO DISCRIMINATION? Businessmen said during FEPC hearings that there is no widespread discrimination in Ohio. Now comes a group of distinguished educators, known as the MIDWEST COMMITTEE ON DISCRIMINATION IN HIGHER LEARNING to report that:

1. Racial discrimination is the greatest cause of difficulty in finding jobs for college graduates. Religious prejudice and discrimination because of national origin were also serious problems.
2. 2/3 of the college placement offices receive job requests which specify race or religion.
3. Many college placement offices ASK discriminatory questions of the students themselves.

ELECTION INFORMATION: Deadline for filing petitions for City Council in Cleveland this year is AUGUST 25th. Only 200 valid petition signatures are required. Cleveland has no labor representatives in City Council--Youngstown, Akron, and Toledo do.

Deadline for candidates for the new STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION is August 10th. One member will be elected in November from each Congressional district, a total of 23 from the state. The Board has broad powers over education in Ohio--this election deserves attention from all labor, educational and liberal groups.

Next issue of the newsletter will have detailed information on Ohio's 1955 elections.

A reader asked, "How do you finance your newsletter?"  
 "I don't--you do!" was our reply--and he promptly contributed.

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 16, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-17289 (P & P)  
100-17258 (LEGISLATIVE)  
100-16463 (POLITICAL)

DOCUMENTATION

b6  
b7C  
b7D

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION & OR DATE ACTIVITY	DATE REC'D	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Literature	8-8-55	ROBERT S. BURGINS	[REDACTED]

Following is literature furnished by informant:

July 15, 1955, issue of "This Week in Your State  
Capitol".

[REDACTED]  
SA

REK:dar

[REDACTED]  
(4)

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 16 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*[Signature]*



MEMO: SAC

b7D

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: NNLC

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from  dated       ,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA RSB on  
8/8/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

(X) Itemization of literature.

1) memo letter issued by NNLC, undated.

SERIALIZED: <u>fn</u>	<u>fn</u>
AUG 9 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	
	12

Rec. 7-14-55  
JB.  
Rec'd.  
Personally  
8/8/55  
RFB

CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL  
5311 Woodland Ave.  
Cleveland, Ohio

EXpress 1-5529

Dear Member:

As you know our Chairman, Brother Bert Washington is confined to the Mount Sinai Hospital recuperating from a very serious operation.

His illness has caused some very serious problems in the Council that need your help.

We have therefore decided to call an emergency meeting to discuss these problems that involve the continued functioning of the Council in this period.

I know how you feel about the work the Council has been doing and know that you want to do everything to see that we continue to make our contribution in the struggle for Negro freedom. Therefore, I am sure that I can count on you to be at this emergency Board meeting.

The meeting will be held at the Council office on Monday evening, July 18th, starting at 8:00 P.M.

I know that I can expect to see you there AND ON TIME.

Fraternally yours,

*Ethel L. Goodman*  
Ethel L. Goodman  
Executive Secretary

labor donated

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 23, 1955

MEMO SAC

From [REDACTED]

RE: CNLC (100-19935)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

DOCUMENTATION

Source	Description & or Date Activity	Date Rec'd	Agent Receiving	Location
[REDACTED]	Literature	8/8/55	ROBERT S. BURGINS, Jr.	[REDACTED]

Following is literature furnished by informant:

Undated Mimeographed letter of NCLC announcing a  
CNLC Meeting July 18.

REK:mat  
(2)

*[Handwritten signature]*

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 23 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*[Handwritten signature]*

b7D

MEMO: SAC

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: Cleveland Label Committee

Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from  dated \_\_\_\_\_,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA RHB on  
8/8/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

(X) Itemization of literature.

1) 2 pp. mimeo letter dated 8/1/55.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 9 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

Rec. 8-2-55  
JB.  
Rec'd. personal  
8/8/55  
LH

CLEVELAND SOBELL COMMITTEE  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

August 1, 1955

Dear Friend,

Last week, Mil and Don Rothenberg of Cleveland received subpoenas to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington on August 2nd. The subpoenas gave no information of the subject under inquiry, but a planted "dope" story in the New York World Telegram and Sun stated the Committee intends to probe into the financial records of the National Sobell Committee and had subpoenaed some 30 persons from all parts of the country.

For two years, the National Sobell Committee has had before the Senate Judiciary Committee a formal request for an impartial investigation into the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. Ten days ago, a second Bill of Particulars, charging perjury by prosecution witnesses in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, was submitted to a new Senate Sub-Committee on Constitutional Liberties.

Those of us who have interested ourselves in the Rosenberg-Sobell case have asked: "Why this investigation now instead of two years ago when tempers in Congress were so hot that a move was on even to impeach Supreme Court Justice Douglas for granting a stay of execution?" We believe the following facts answer that question:

1. Publication within the past month of a detailed study of the Rosenberg-Sobell case by author-dramatist John Wexley, called The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. This book, which promises a wide circulation and heightened interest in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, discloses some hitherto unknown contradictions and perjuries in the testimony of prosecution witnesses.

2. The complete discrediting of Harry Gold, the "connecting link" in the Rosenberg case, by a jury in Dayton on June 18th in the Smilg case. The jury, in effect, found that this key Rosenberg witness was a perjurer.

3. The intensification of efforts to secure a new trial for Sobell in the Fall.

4. The awareness, growing out of the Lamb case and out of admissions by Harvey Matusow and other professional informers, that there has been collusion between unscrupulous government prosecutors and certain witnesses in fabricating testimony. (Roy Cohn was assistant prosecutor in the Rosenberg case.)

The Nation magazine in an editorial on July 23rd, charged that the Attorney General currently is attempting:

"(a) To defend against subsequent reversal or other legal modification the various convictions it has obtained in the courts, as well as the findings and orders of administrative agencies, against political dissenters based on the use of professional witnesses and political informers of highly dubious character and veracity. The department has an enormous vested interest in maintaining these convictions and findings.

"(b) To safeguard the system of political informers which has been built up in recent years and which now shows every sign of early disintegration. And

"(c) To terrorize and silence any organ of opinion that has criticized the use of political informers or that has called for an investigation of their veracity as witnesses."

There is reason to believe that the House Un-American Activities Committee is adopting the same technique in respect to the Rosenberg-Sobell Case.

The effort to secure clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the present effort to secure a new trial for their co-defendant Morton Sobell was beyond doubt the greatest single redress movement in modern history. Millions of people in this country--including 2500 Protestant ministers, Jewish leaders such as Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, scientists and jurists of the calibre of Albert Einstein, Dr. Harold C. Urey and Chief Justice James Wolfe of the Utah Supreme Court--joined hundreds of millions abroad led by Pope Pius XII in pleading that the lives of these two parents be spared.

Inevitably involved in any such investigation by the House Committee is the principle of freedom of speech and association, a principle subscribed to overwhelmingly by the American people regardless of their diverse opinions on any particular issue itself.

Because the effort to secure clemency was the largest and most important movement of its kind in our times, every attack on it directly affects the rights of millions of Americans to ask for a redress of grievances.

We believe an investigation of the facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case is indispensable to a just and humane adjudication of this case. We will make every effort in the current Un-American Activities Committee hearings to discuss and debate publicly the facts in the case.

As the Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Harold Urey stated it: "The integrity of Justice as administered in the United States is at stake."

We urge you to write Congressman Francis E. Walter, (D., Penna.) chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee and your local newspaper on behalf of those who sought review of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, insisting on their right to form their own opinions and to act on them without becoming subject to the undemocratic pressures of this committee or any other witchhunting agency.

We urge you to read the Wexley book immediately and to get it in the hands of other people. Ask your bookseller to order it or write the National Sobell Committee, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y.

You may help further in this urgent moment by sending contributions to the National Sobell Committee to aid in renewed efforts to circulate information about the case through literature and ads.

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 21, 1955

MEMO, SAC

100-20243  
100-18406 MILDRED ROTHENBERG

100-19462 DON ROTHENBERG  
100-17269 DOMESTIC

Re: SOBELL COMMITTEE

b6  
b7C  
b7D

DOCUMENTATION

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION & OR DATE ACTIVITY	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Literature	8/8/55	ROBERT S. BURGINS, JR	[REDACTED]

Following is literature furnished by informant:

Mimeographed letter, dated August 1, 1955, regard-  
ing Cleveland Sobell Committee.

SA [REDACTED]

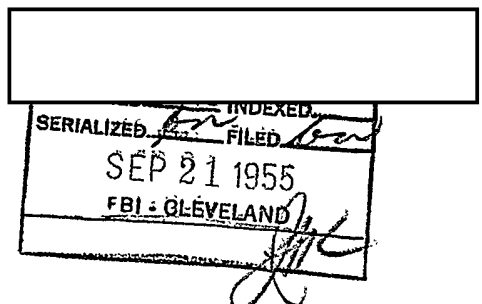
REK/mtm

(6) *mtm*

[REDACTED]

for information

*Romer*  
*pk*



MEMO: SAC [REDACTED]

b7D

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: CRC

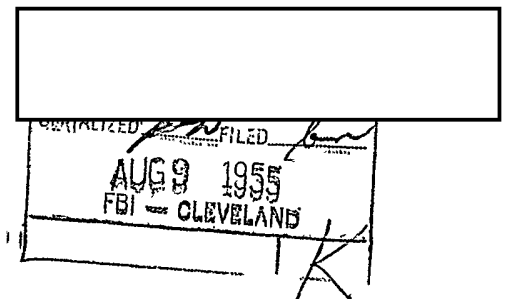
Attached is a (written report) (oral report reduced to  
writing) (literature) from [REDACTED], dated 8/8/55,  
received (by mail) (in person) by SA LSB on  
8/8/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination  
and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices  
to which sent).

(X) Itemization of literature.

1. 20 pp booklet "Is a fair trial possible"  
issued by OCS AD.
2. Letter dated 7/20/55 + 11 pp legal opinion  
re Pg. Smith Act case.





*Rec'd. personally from office  
8/8/55*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

# Is a fair trial possible

## Claim Negroes Excluded From Federal Juries

Negroes are so systematically excluded from Federal Grand Juries in this section of Ohio that only one resident of the Central Area has served in the past seven years, a group of 11 defendants in communism cases charged this week as a hearing.

Judge  
court  
The  
ert  
Army  
seas  
Mt. P  
er, pr  
rate sy  
graphs  
personne  
to the...

### SAYS PROSECUTOR SPONSORED JUROR

Lawyer for 11 Reds Shows Name on U. S. List

### Find 3 Jurors In Red Probe Unqualified

Three members of the 1953 Federal Grand Jury which indicted 11 persons in a Communist conspiracy were not registered voters at the time of jury duty. Thomas L. Terrell, deputy, County Board of Elections, appeared during a pre-hearing in the courtroom. Judge Charles...

## AT THE HANDS OF FEDERAL JURIES

### COUNTY BAR ASKS U. S. JURY CHANGE

Mandel to Spark Drive to Reform Selection

BY TED PRINCIOOTTO.  
The Cuyahoga County Bar Association late yesterday launched a program to bring about "radical reform" of the jury selection system and other improvements in the federal judiciary in Cleveland.



## A JURY OF ONE'S PEERS

Among the most fundamental of our democratic rights is the right to a fair trial. It is as basic as the right to freedom of speech and freedom of religion, and the Bill of Rights seeks to protect it equally with these.

The U. S. Constitution guarantees to every person accused of a crime the right to an indictment by a grand jury that is neutral, and the right to a fair trial by an impartial jury.

Indictment and trial by an impartial jury—this is the very heart of the question. Without this, a fair trial is inconceivable. It is obvious that working people (and especially active members or leaders of labor unions) cannot be assured of fair treatment at the hands of juries dominated by top corporation executives. Nor, as history has already made painfully evident, can Negroes accused of crimes anticipate fair treatment at the hands of all-white juries from which Negroes are deliberately excluded.

Trial by an impartial jury means trial by a jury which in its makeup is truly representative of the community of which the accused person is a part. It must be a jury which adequately includes people like himself and his neighbor—or, in the words of British law, it must be a "jury of his peers."

Both federal and state laws are designed to assure the selection of representative juries. The courts have repeatedly ruled that this requirement must not be violated:

**"The American tradition of trial by jury . . . necessarily contemplates an impartial jury drawn from a cross-section of the community." Thiel v. Southern Pacific Railway Company, 328 U. S. 217, 220.**

**"The defendant's right is to a neutral jury." Fay v. New York, 322 U. S. 261 at 288, 289.**

**It must not be "an organ of any special group or class" Glasser vs. U. S. 315 U.S. 60, 96.**

In the face of all this, it is a shocking commentary on our federal courts that throughout the country the right to a fair and impartial jury is being systematically and deliberately violated.

## THE OHIO SMITH ACT INDICTMENT

Toward the close of 1953, eleven Ohioans were indicted under the Smith Act by a federal grand jury. The case is now coming to trial. They were indicted on the fantastic charge of "conspiring to teach and advocate the necessity of overthrowing the government of the United States by force and violence."

With respect to this charge, Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, in his dissenting opinion in the nation's first such Smith Act case, stated that the defendants

"... were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government. The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and to publish certain ideas at a later date... No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids."

The eleven defendants are all working men and women. They are identified with the Communist Party, a working-class political party dedicated to furthering the interests of the working people and of all oppressed and persecuted groups.

But what of the grand jury which handed down such an indictment? Of its 23 members, only three were manual workers. There was **not one active trade unionist**. And though one of the defendants, Robert Campbell, is a Negro, there was **not a single Negro** on the jury.

Was this simply accidental, or an isolated case? Not at all. The defendants have challenged the legality of the indicting jury on the grounds that it was not representative or impartial. In support of the challenge, they have gathered a mass of evidence, presented in eight days of courtroom hearings, which proves conclusively that this pattern is not exceptional, but is characteristic of federal juries over a period of many years.

## **Cuyahoga Bar Association Calls for "Radical Reform" of Jury System**

The hearing uncovered such shocking violations of every constitutional guarantee of a fair trial by an impartial jury that the Cuyahoga Bar Association was impelled to speak out. Out of their own experience in representing Negroes and working people in negligence and other actions against large corporations, the attorneys have found the Federal juries are stacked against the ordinary working people.

Thus, the facts gathered by the Smith Act defendants in their nine-month study and the evidence produced at the eight-day court hearing fully confirmed the daily experience of hundreds of lawyers and thousands of Ohioans coming before federal juries. In a public statement on December 4, 1954, the Cuyahoga Bar Association called for "radical reforms" in the system of selecting federal juries "so as to make federal court juries represent a cross-section of the communities located in this judicial district."

The Cleveland Civil Liberties Union, in its Newsletter dated January, 1955, announced that their "Legal Committee, headed by Sheldon Clark, is currently studying alleged discrimination in the selection of federal juries in these parts."

**The fact is that the selection of federal juries almost everywhere is deliberately rigged so as to exclude workers and Negroes, and this is as true of Ohio as any other part of the country. And in doing this, jury officials have systematically violated both the Fifth and Sixth Amendments, as well as federal and state laws governing jury selection.**

Public criticism against the stacked, unconstitutional juries has reached such proportions that the courts no longer can ignore it. Thus, on May, 1954, the U. S. Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Warren, set aside a conviction of a Mexican American on the ground that persons of Mexican descent were systematically excluded from jury service. (Hernandez v. Texas). More recently U. S. District Judge Robert P.

Anderson of Connecticut threw out the indictment against seven Smith Act defendants because of the illegal operation of the sponsorship system. The jury system in the Northern Ohio federal district is in no respect better than in the above districts. If anything, it is considerably worse.

### **HOW ARE JURIES PICKED?**

In each federal judicial district, selection of federal juries is in the hands of two jury officials: the clerk of courts and a jury commissioner chosen by the court. These two jury officials select a group of sponsors, each of whom is asked to submit a list of names of proposed jurors. From these, a master list is compiled; from this in turn, jury panels are drawn; and from each panel, a jury is selected.

In the Northern District of Ohio, consisting of 19 counties, the procedure is as follows: In the 18 counties outside of Cuyahoga County, a letter is sent by the jury officials to a list of sponsors, asking them to submit recommendations for jurors. In Cuyahoga County, the clerk of courts himself goes through the county jury lists, and from these picks names at his discretion. The names obtained from these sources makes up the master list. About one-third of them come from Cuyahoga County and two-thirds from the other 18 counties.

From this list, part of the names are weeded out by the clerk of court, again on the basis of his own "discretion". The remaining ones are inserted into the jury wheel, from which panels are drawn by lot.

### **WHO ARE THE SPONSORS?**

The heart of the setup is the sponsorship system, for it is through this that the original lists are chiefly compiled. The first question therefore is: What kind of people are the sponsors?

From 1946 to 1953, over a span of eight years, more than 700 sponsors were chosen by the jury officials. These, in overwhelming majority, have been public officials — postmasters, county jury commissioners, mayors, judges, etc. The rest have been mostly business and professional people, or housewives.

During the entire eight years, **only one sponsor was a Negro**. Yet in the district as a whole, there are 250,000 Negroes, or more than 7% of the population. And there are a number of industrial areas with very substantial concentrations of Negro population.

Similarly, within a three-year period, 1951-53, there was exactly **one manual worker** (a carpenter from Salem, O.) among the sponsors. And in the past eight years, **there hasn't been even one labor leader**. Yet in the district, manual workers and their families comprise 59% of the population. And a very big part of them are organized in auto, steel, rubber, electrical etc.

Clearly, this is a distribution which is not even remotely representative of the population of the district. The absence of workers and Negroes to such a degree can by no stretch of the imagination be considered as accidental.

However, it is not at all surprising. In the courtroom hearings, Mrs. Elizabeth Pease of Defiance, who has been jury commissioner for the past 12 years, testified that she knows no labor leaders whatever, and does not ever know what the AFL or CIO are. She knows no Negro leaders or organizations. She has no idea how many Negroes live in the district, or where they are concentrated. In fact, her sole knowledge concerning this point is that there are two Negro families in Defiance. There was no indication that in her 12 years as Jury Commissioner she ever asked a single Negro or workingman to recommend persons for jury duty.

Nor is Mr. C. B. Watkins, clerk of courts for the past 17 years and a former banker, lawyer and teacher, much more enlightened. He, too, testified that he knows no labor leaders or organizations. He knows no Negro leaders, and extremely little of Negro organizations. He has only a hazy idea of the distribution of Negro population in Cleveland.

Small wonder that these two officials have practically never picked a worker or Negro as a sponsor! They obviously know little about these sections of the population; and care less. They admitted on the stand that they are not in the least concerned with selecting a

Chief Clerk  
United States District Court  
3d floor, U.S. Post Office Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir

I recently completed a tour  
of jury "duty"; and found it to be  
a most worthwhile experience.

Although perhaps the greatest  
asset of order I should like, next to the  
the recommendation of Mrs. ALICIA HOPKINS,  
West Robinson, St., Medina, Ohio, to serve  
as a qualified juror.

She is approximately 50 years  
of age; white. Her business is  
that of a business manager in  
which capacity she is doing well.  
She is a worker, has excellent sound  
judgment, and in the opinion of many  
is finding in a reliable sensible  
business woman.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Ziegler  
Rosa, Ohio  
Medina, Ohio

Reproduction of letter in files of Clerk of Courts in which Charles E. Ziegler recommends that Mrs. Alicia Hopkins be placed on jury because she is WHITE.

representative group of sponsors, and make not the faintest effort to do so.

What is more, they defend their method of procedure. Mr. Watkins firmly asserts that he considers one Negro sponsor in eight years as constituting a representative cross-section of the Negro people in the district. And when asked whether he was not concerned about the absence of Negroes and workers from federal juries, his answer was that **he never even gave it a thought!**

Questioning of Mr. Watkins by Defense Attorney Schlesinger:

Q. In view of the preceding testimony that there were only two or at the most three Negroes out of 230 grand jurors in the past ten years, do you consider that a fair cross-section of the community?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. In order to find a single Negro sponsor, you had to go back over an eight-year period, during which time there were some 700 white sponsors. Do you consider this as fully representative of the Negro community?

A. Yes, I do.

### HOW THE SPONSORS RECOMMEND

As might be expected, the recommendations made by the sponsors are equally restricted and narrow. Although Mr. Watkins claimed in his testimony that he relied on the sponsors to give him a representative cross-section of their counties, the fact is that no such instructions were ever given them, nor did they make any efforts in that direction. Rather, for the most part they simply recommended personal friends and acquaintances.

This is amply clear from the testimony of 28 of the 1953 sponsors who appeared at the hearings. These sponsors had submitted a total of 368 names. Of these, only three were Negro.

For this, a variety of reasons were given: they knew no Negroes; they didn't consider any they knew qualified; they made recommendations from among their personal friends, who were all white; jury service would entail financial hardship for Negroes; or simply, "it never entered my mind."

When asked what standards they employed in making recommendations, one said he "recommended good Christians," which explains why there are practically no Jews on federal juries. Still another simply thought Negroes should stick to domestic work and janitoring, and leave the performance of civic duties to their "betters".

Examination of a sponsor by Attorney Schlessinger:

Q. What standards do you use in selecting prospective jurors?

A. I pick people who have good common sense, horse sense.

Q. Do you know any Negro people?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Have you ever recommended any?

A. No, never.

Q. Aren't there any Negro people who have good common sense?

The prosecutor jumped to his feet objecting; the judge raps; objection sustained.



Following is a complete list of sponsors who testified at Court hearing and analyses of people they recommended by occupation and color

## ANALYSIS OF TESTIMONY OF 28 SPONSORS

Name of Sponsor	County	Recommendations			Occupation of Sponsor
		Total Number	Manual Workers	Negro	
Chaffin, H. B.	Stark	12	0	0	Real Estate
Romig, L.	Tuscarawas	8	0	0	County Jury Com.
Thomas, W.	Columbiana	18	0	0	Mayor
Dawson, F.	Ashland	8	0	0	County Jury Com.
Luddt, H.	Mahoning	8	0	0	County Jury Com.
Hosfolt, M.	Portage	12	0	0	Sec., Country Eng.
Reichard, R.	Medina	6	1	0	County Jury Com.
Eller, E. E.	Summit	10	0	0	Postmaster
Barber, F.	Summit	11	3	0	Housewife
Bower, C. L.	Summit	10	0	0	County auditor
Brainard, S.H.	Medina	9	0	0	County Jury Com.
Delisio, R.	Mahoning	20	2	0	Railroad Sup'sor
Griffith, L. B.	Trumbull	13	1	0	Postmaster
Fanto, J. B.	Mahoning	12	3	0	Postmaster
West, H. L.	Mahoning	20	0	0	Postmaster
Barrett, R.	Portage	13	0	0	County Recorder
Ravenscroft, J.	Stark	20	0	0	Housewife, Bd. of Elections
Briggs, M.	Stark	12	1	0	Saleslady
Botts, F. M.	Mahoning	20	0	0	Housewife
Morrow, H. C.	Ashtabula	9	0	0	County Jury Com.
Crum, D. M.	Mahoning	17	2	0	Housewife
Golechen, L.	Lorain	10	2	0	Housewife
Elsaessoh, L. J.	Stark	20	0	0	Postmaster
Wolf, W. B.	Lake	12	0	0	County Jury Com.
Bonham, H.	Trumbull	7	0	0	Housewife
Pfeiffer, M.	Tuscarawas	20	0	0	Mayor, Com.
Rayburn, C. B.	Mahoning	15	1	1	County auditor
			(possibly)		
Vanca, H. J.	Lorain	16	0	2*	Clerk, Bd. of Elections
		368	16	3	

\*These 2 recommendations were not checked for insertion into the jury wheel.

Similarly, out of the 368 names submitted, only **sixteen** were manual workers. If we examine the recommendations of all 80 of the 1953 sponsors, the picture is no better. Thus, in the seven most highly industrialized counties, where manual workers and those related to them make up 60 - 63 % of the population, there were only 33 manual workers out of 526 names submitted.

The entire 1953 master list, two-thirds of whose names were picked by these sponsors, includes nearly 1100 names of gainfully employed persons. Of these, less than 1/5 were manual workers, although they comprise the great majority of the population. Managers, proprietors and the like made up 4/5 of the list although they are a minority of the population.

Here, too, it is clear that we have nothing resembling a representative cross-section, but rather a picture of the deliberate exclusion of working people and Negroes in favor of white employers, managers and similar groups.

Some sponsors said they purposely omitted names of workers or Negroes on the grounds that jury service would mean financial hardship. But the courts have consistently held that this is not a reason for exclusion of a **group**, that excuse from jury service is an **individual** matter to be decided by the judge in the case; otherwise, the principle of representative juries would be destroyed in practice.

To be sure, it is a financial hardship for working people to serve on juries. But the way to overcome this is not to eliminate workers from juries, but to insure that they continued getting their regular pay while serving, just as business executives do. This has been a long standing demand of many unions.

### THE "OBJECTIVE" MR. WATKINS

If the sponsors, by the simple process of choosing their friends, have perpetrated the grossest discrimination against Negroes and workers, Mr. Watkins, in selecting the lists for Cuyahoga County, has gone even further. For he starts out with a list which IS representative, and ends up with one which is totally unrepresentative.

The Cuyahoga County jury list, selected from the list of registered voters in accordance with the state law, contains a proportion of Negro and working class individuals which is approximately the same as that in the county. Negroes comprise 11% of the population of the county, and manual workers and those related to them about 55.5%. They form approximately the same percentages of the registered voters list, and hence the jury list, which is picked from it on the basis of chance.

It was from such a roster that Mr. Watkins in 1953 selected some 540 names for his master list. Had the selection been made by some objective method based on chance, his list would have included approximately 63 Negroes. Actually, a most painstaking examination failed to show more than SIX. By the same token, more than half of those on the list who were gainfully employed should have been manual workers. Actually, they made up only ONE-FIFTH of this total.

How was this transformation accomplished? Here is what Mr. Watkins said when questioned about it in the hearings:

Q. As you take out jury cards (from the county jury list), they riffle through your fingers. You would first pick out those who served in 1953?

A. That is right.

Q. Do you put them aside or check them right then and there?

A. I look at the qualifications of that juror and select it by placing a clip on the card and leaving it in its position in the box.

In other words, the selection is made not by any objective method, but purely AT HIS OWN DISCRETION, on the basis of HIS OWN CONCEPTION of who is qualified in terms of the information given on the cards. Yet Mr. Watkins insists that the virtual absence of Negroes and the sharply reduced percentage of manual workers are purely a matter of chance!

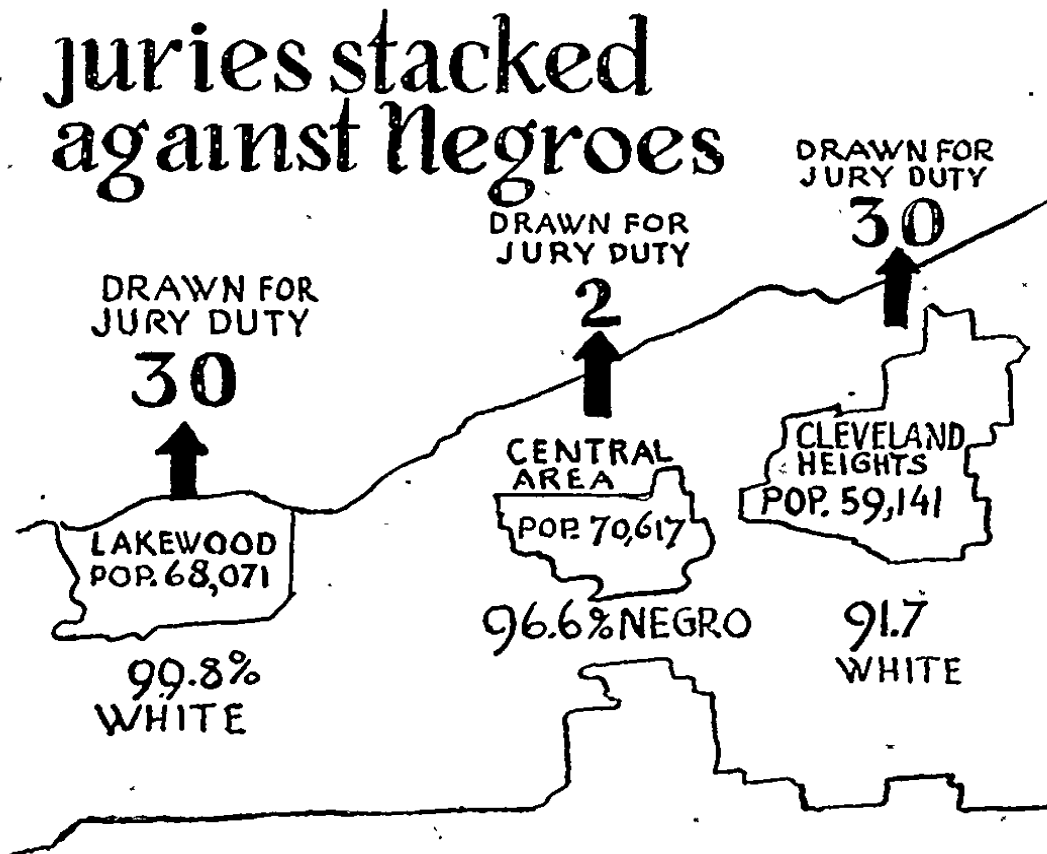
He says he cannot tell from the names on the cards which are Negro and which are white. But he admits he DOES have an idea of where Negroes live. And his list of 543 contains ONLY TWO RESIDENTS OF THE CEDAR-CENTRAL AREA—an area 85-95% Negro in composition, and containing over 70% of Cleveland's Negro population and 9% of the total county population.

The basis for excluding manual workers is more obvious. Outside of name and address, the only information on each card is occupation, and it is evidently from this that Mr. Watkins determines the "qualifications" of the individual.

In addition, he knows where workers live. In Cleveland proper, 63% of those gainfully employed are manual workers. In the suburbs, on the other hand, only 35% are manual workers (and these mainly foremen and skilled craftsmen), the bulk of those gainfully employed being well-to-do business and professional people.

It is significant, therefore, that although the population of Cleveland is 2 ½ times that of all the suburbs combined, ONLY ONE-THIRD of the 540 names were from Cleveland, and two-thirds from the suburbs. And on the grand jury which indicated the Smith Act defendants, of 15 members from Cuyahoga County, 13 were from the suburbs.

In such manner does Mr. Watkins pick from a representative list one which is decidedly unrepresentative. And this bare-faced discrimination is defended in the name of choosing "qualified" jurors—a category which, in the minds of Mr. Watkins and others like him, apparently excludes working people and Negroes.



Study of all names drawn from jury wheel in five year period (1949-1953) shows that in the predominantly white areas 15 TIMES AS MANY JURORS WERE DRAWN AS IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY.

## **MORE WEEDING-OUT, MORE DISCRIMINATION**

The process of elimination does not end with the master list. From this a further weeding-out takes place, in the selection of names to go into the jury wheel.

Thus, of the three Negroes recommended by the 28 sponsors who testified, only one was selected for the wheel and two were rejected. Likewise, while manual workers were over 19% of those recommended, they were less than 10% of those picked for the wheel. In Cuyahoga County too, the proportion of manual work on the master list, though picked by Mr. Watkins himself, was reduced from 20% down to 10%.

If there are virtually no names of labor leaders among the recommendations, even the one or two who happen to get that far are scrupulously weeded out. In 1953, Mrs. L. Golechen, a sponsor from Lorain, submitted nine names. Of these, eight were accepted for the wheel and one was rejected. **THIS SOLITARY REJECTION WAS THE NAME OF STEVE CARUSO, president of UNITED STEELWORKERS LOCAL 1104,**

## **RESULT: THE BLUE-RIBBON JURY**

The whole process of jury selection is a progressive weeding-out and elimination not only of workers and Negroes, but also of Jews, foreign-born and similar groups. Its finished product is the typical blue-ribbon jury, composed overwhelmingly of white, Anglo-Saxon, well-to-do business and professional men and their wives.

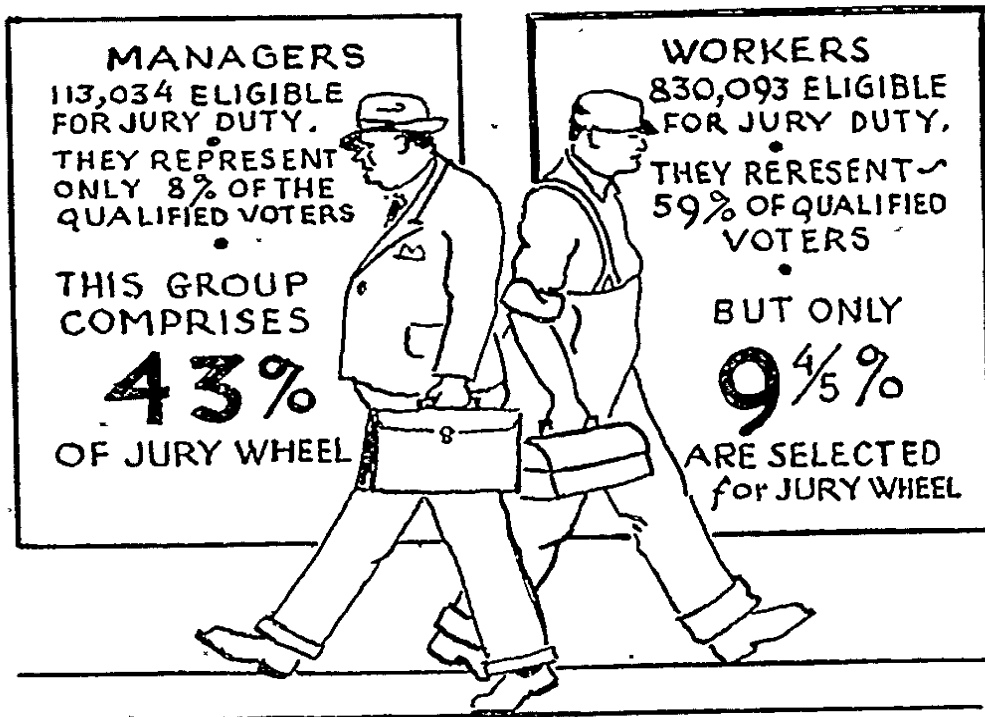
Of 69 grand jurors in the years 1952-54, only four were manual workers (and of these, two fell in the classification of craftsmen and foremen). The rest were either in non-manual occupations (managers, proprietors etc.) or were housewives.

A study of 26 petit jury panels shows the same thing. Of 777 jurors, 340 were gainfully employed. Of these, 284 or 83.5% were in non-manual occupations, with managers, proprietors the biggest single group. Only 56, or 16.5%, were manual workers, and half of these were in the craftsmen, foremen group (12 were actually foremen).

But if the participation of workers is drastically limited, the exclusion of Negroes is practically complete... In the ten-year period 1945-54, only two, at most three, of the 230 grand jurors were Negroes. Of the ten grand juries, at least seven and probably eight were lily-white. This is the barest of token representation, a degree of exclusion which could scarcely be exceeded even in Jim-Crow Mississippi.

## GRAND JURY DUTY

U.S. DISTRICT COURT - NORTHERN DIST. EASTERN DIV'N.



STUDY OF ALL NAMES PLACED IN JURY WHEEL IN 1953 SHOWS THAT WHILE MANAGERS, PROPRIETORS & OFFICIALS WERE FIVE TIMES OVER-REPRESENTED, MANUAL WORKERS WERE SIX-TIMES UNDER-REPRESENTED.

### OFFICIALS VIOLATE JURY LAWS

There are numerous laws on the statute books specifically passed to insure the utmost care and fairness in the selection of jurors. But the jury officials have paid scant attention to these legal safeguards.

A most shocking example of this is the way in which the jury officials violate the statute relating to the jury wheel. The law requires that there be a minimum of 300 qualified jurors in the wheel each time names are drawn from it. For eight long months, the U. S. District attorney opposed the Smith Act defendants' request to examine the jury wheel. When permission was finally granted and the names were examined, it was found that out of 353 names in the wheel, well over 50% were not qualified. Many were dead, others were bedridden or had left the court district many years ago.

District Judge Anderson of Connecticut ruled that the indictment of the Smith Act defendants must be thrown out because the government failed to prove that there were 300 qualified jurors in the wheel. But in Ohio, we have offered to prove that there were actually less than 200 qualified jurors in the wheel!

Furthermore, the law requires that no interested party recommend names for jury service. The U. S. District Attorney is such an interested party, certainly,... Yet the secretary of the indicting grand jury, Mrs. Burke, was recommended for jury duty by U. S. Attorney John Kane, who appeared before the same grand jury to secure the indictment against the Smith Act defendants.

The law requires that all names for jury duty must be drawn from the jury wheel, and no other way. Aubrey Holladay, deputy foreman of the indicting grand jury, was not in the wheel when names were drawn. His name had been drawn out in 1951 and never replaced. Nevertheless, his name appeared on the grand jury. Numerous other violations could be cited.

## CONTEMPT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

The gross discrimination which occurs in this particular judicial district is not due simply to the personal prejudices of the clerk of courts, but is an example of a deliberate pattern of discrimination which permeates the entire federal jury system.

Federal juries are exclusive clubs of corporation executives, well-to-do individuals and government officials—of white Anglo-Saxons with fat bank accounts. No working person, no Negro, no Jew, no foreign-born individual, no Puerto-Rican or Mexican-American, can enter a federal court, whether in a criminal or civil case, without being confronted with this kind of jury.

Any such person is inevitably subjected not to the judgment of a jury of his peers, but to the mercies of a jury of his "betters"—that is, as Big Business and its servants in government and the judicial apparatus see them. Obviously, this is but a mockery of the constitutional right to a fair trial by an impartial jury.

It is all the more so when the defendants are workers charged with violation of some anti-labor law, or Negroes who insist on their legal rights as human beings. And the mockery reaches its height when the defendants are Communists, whose very name is anathema to Big Business which dominates federal juries.

## THE JURY SYSTEM AND McCARTHYISM

In the background of this unconstitutional system of jury selection stand the giant trusts, the fountainhead of reaction in our country. It is their interests which are served by the existence of these blue-ribbon juries. Indeed, to these reactionary, McCarthyite elements, which spearhead the drive to throttle democracy and drag the American people into a suicidal H-bomb war, such juries are a necessity. Without them, they would find it far more difficult to obtain indictments on trumped-up charges of "conspiracy to teach and advocate."

But to the working people of our country, the existence of such a jury system is a menace, and one which becomes ever more dangerous as the forces of war and fascism strive increasingly to silence all opposition, to destroy the rights of organized labor, and to brand the fight for Negro rights as some sort of criminal, subversive plot.

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FRAME-UP SYSTEM

The right to a fair and impartial trial by a neutral jury is being destroyed by the growth of police-state repression, and particularly by the mounting series of Smith Act prosecutions of individuals for what they think and say.

Juries today operate in an atmosphere of fear and hysteria. Jurors are intimidated and terrorized. The newspapers, radio and TV vie with each other in their outpourings of the most fantastic slanders and calumnies against the Communists. An honest juror faces loss of job, hounding by the FBI and attacks by the press.

In such an atmosphere, a fair trial becomes increasingly impossible, for the mere cry of "Communist" is enough to terrify all but a bare handful of the very boldest—regardless of whether the defendants happen to be Communists, New Deal liberals, trade unionists, or even conservatives.

Juries today operate in an atmosphere of perjured testimony by an army of paid informers. Lacking any evidence that the Communists ever did or said anything unlawful, the government can only secure convictions by fabricating such testimony and hiring professional liars to introduce this "testimony" at the trial. The confessions of Harvey Matusow, Marie Natwig and Lowell Watson, three Ohio stoolpigeons, that they gave perjured testimony which was manufactured for them by lawyers for the Justice Department, has shocked the conscience of America. It has exposed the whole frame-up system by which innocent people are railroaded to jail.



The Justice Department defends this despicable practice of trial by perjury. The Ohio Smith Act defendants filed a motion charging that perjurer William Cummings gave testimony to the grand jury on the basis of which the indictment was handed down. The government replied that **EVEN IF CUMMINGS TESTIFIED AND EVEN IF HE GAVE PERJURED TESTIMONY, IT IS A MATTER OF NO IMPORTANCE!**

If the right to a fair trial is to be defended, it is necessary that we eliminate from the judicial system all these McCarthyite, police-state practices. Above all, it is urgent that we eliminate the basic cause for the subversion of our democratic processes: an end must be put to the political thought-control prosecutions which already have taken our country dangerously far down the road to fascism.

## **DEFEND YOUR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS!**

As the meaning of the present discriminatory system of federal jury selection is brought home to the American people, it must invariably arouse alarm and opposition. Voices are already being heard in protest, and not without effect.

The public response to the jury challenges by defendants in a number of Smith Act cases has already forced some changes. In Connecticut, newly-appointed jury officials have invited trade unions and Negro leaders to submit names of prospective jurors. And some improvements have also been forced in New York and other cities.

In Cleveland, the Cuyahoga County Bar Association has come forward with a program calling for drastic reform of the whole federal jury system. In Lorain, the United Steelworkers Local 1104 has passed a resolution demanding labor representation on federal juries, and calling for contract provisions to compensate workers for loss of pay through jury service, just as company executives and supervisors are now compensated. There have also been numerous individual criticisms of the jury system, expressed in letters to the newspapers and in other forms. The Ohio Civil Liberties Union has expressed its deep concern with this problem.

These actions, which are indicative of the growing concern among the people, can become the beginnings of a powerful movement for an equitable system of jury selection. They can do so particularly if organized labor speaks out and gives leadership to the fight, if the voice of the Negro people's organizations is heard in the forefront of the battle, and if these groups become the spearheads of a broad, united campaign.

## HOW YOU CAN HELP

In this, you too can make your voice heard. You can do so by writing to Attorney General Herbert Brownell in Washington, D. C., and to Presiding Judge Paul Jones, U. S. District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, and expressing your protest against the unfair jury system. You can do so by bringing the facts to your union, your church, or your civic or fraternal organization for discussion and action.

In defense of your own democratic rights, we urge you to do these things, and even more.

For if democracy is to be defended, it is necessary also to fight for repeal of Taft-Hartley, the Smith Act, the McCarran Act, the Communist Control Act, and all other repressive, fascist legislation. It is necessary to call for a halt to the Smith Act prosecutions in Ohio and elsewhere, and for the release of all Smith Act prisoners.

Finally, the Wall Street-inspired threat of war, which serves as the excuse for all the police-state laws and witch-hunts, must be eliminated. It is necessary to remove the "preventive war" maniacs from public life and to fight for policies of peaceful negotiation of differences, of friendly trade relations with all countries, of peaceful co-existence.

Only in this way will it be possible to eradicate the fascist hysteria, and truly to defend all our democratic rights, including the right to a fair trial.

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### OHIO COMMITTEE FOR SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS

2014 East 105th Street, (Room 202)

CLEVELAND, OHIO

I enclose my contribution of \$.....  
in support of your fight for fair juries and in defense of our  
Bill of Rights.

Please send me ..... copies of this pamphlet.

Name .....

Address .....

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### OHIO COMMITTEE FOR SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS

2014 East 105th Street, (Room 202)

CLEVELAND, OHIO

## NEWSPAPER READERS CONDEMN JURY DISCRIMINATION, (Excerpts from letters)

THE CLEVELAND PRESS, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1934

### CLEVELAND CALL POST

### READERS RAP NEGRO EXCLUSION

EDITOR, CALL & POST:

How many Negroes have been sent to the electric chair and long term prison sentences by all white juries? How many Negroes in Cleveland today are being railroaded to jail for the sole "crime" that their skin is not white?

So long as Negroes are denied their constitutional rights and excluded from jury service, so long will there be lack of confidence in our system of justice. Equal justice for all under the law — regardless of race, color or creed — this is a goal that must be achieved in our crusade to win first class citizenship.

Sincerely yours,  
Mayme Abernathy  
1205 Superior

It's my impression that the situation up here in this regard is even worse than in Mississippi. Because of the persistent fight Southern courts are compelled to at least make a show of trying up to court decisions. But since we have taken it for granted that a Federal Jury up here wouldn't DARE exclude colored people — the court officials here have managed to get away with it.

Yours truly,  
Oscar Brownlee  
8210 Central Ave.

### CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

Are Juries Racially Unfair?  
Editor Plain Dealer — Sir:

Under the present method of picking juries, if a union member were standing trial for doing something during a strike, he would be faced with a jury stacked with proprietors, managers, executives and their wives. Usually these are the same people who have opposed trade unions and the right to strike. His chances of a fair trial are small.

With the recent legal attacks on the labor movement both here in Cleveland and on a national level, it is becoming more important that juries be picked on a democratic basis.

PAUL J. SHEPARD  
10320 Bernard Avenue  
Cleveland.

### Jury Discrimination Charged

I might add that as an active trade unionist and shop steward, I am equally disturbed by the discrimination practiced against working people on federal juries.

We know that all Taft-Hartley cases come before federal courts. With the juries now predominantly made up of large property owners, business executives and foremen, labor doesn't stand much of a chance of receiving fair treatment.

RUTH LENCL, 10627 Lee Ave.

### Reader Protests Bias in Jury System Against Foreign Born

### GŁOS LUDOWY

Take an area like Cleveland, Youngstown and Akron. Here you have hundreds of thousands of Slavs, Italians, Hungarians and others of foreign descent. Even the governor of the State is of foreign — Slav descent. We are good enough to work in the factories, do all the hard and dangerous work, send our sons into the Army. But when it comes to jury service, they hang out a "not wanted" sign. That's strictly "Aryan" proposition.

Sincerely yours,  
Peter Wnorowski

—Vilnis—

### Brangūs Draugai:

Aš buvau labai nustebintas pastaruoju laiku, kada patyriau, jog beveik n vieno iš sveturgimių paejimo piliečio nėra pakviesta į federalės džiūrės tarnystę, iš kurių bus reikalas išrinkti prisikintuosius teisėjus federaliame teisme Clevelande. O kas yra gerai žinoma,

2014 E. 105th Street, Room

*had personally  
8/8/55  
RWB*

*Taken from office 7-21-55  
JB*

CEdar 1-3920

## OHIO BILL OF RIGHTS CONFERENCE

Affiliated with  
CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 03-16-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

Cleveland 6, Ohio

July 20, 1955.

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Dear Friend:

Enclosed you will find the complete text of the dissenting opinion of Justice Hastie of the U.S. Court of Appeals (Third Circuit), in the Smith Act case of Steve Nelson and five other Pittsburghers.

This opinion concurred in by Judge Maris, represents the first comprehensive analysis of the Smith Act made by an appellate court since the US Supreme Court reviewed the Dennis decision. In his opinion Judge Hastie comes squarely to grips with the Constitutional issues around the First Amendment, particularly with the basic freedoms of speech, press and assembly, so vital to the very foundations of our democracy.

We believe you will find this opinion of Judge Hastie a valuable contribution to the ever growing movement to restore and safeguard our democratic liberties.

We are convinced that your reading of this opinion will help you and other thoughtful Ohioans get a better grasp of the issues in the forthcoming trial of the Ohio Smith Act case set for Oct. 17th, 1955. We believe that a study of this opinion will greatly contribute to an awakening of public opinion as to the grave peril which the Smith Act, McCarran Act and other repressive laws represent to the very foundations of our democratic institutions.

We are hopeful that this dissent will help you to find some way of expressing yourself relative to the coming Ohio Smith Act trial.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Frieda Katz, Exec, Sec,

7-21-55  
JB

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
For the Third Circuit

Nos. 11,169-11,173

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Stephen Mesarosh, also known as Steve  
Nelson; William Albertson, Benjamin  
Lowell Careathers, James Hulse Dolsen  
and Irving Weisman,

Appellants.

On Appeal from the United States District  
Court for the Western District of Pennsyl-  
- - - - -vania

Argued June 9, 1954

Before Biggs, Chief Judge, Maris, Good-  
rich, McLaughlin, Kalodner, Staley and  
Hastie, Circuit Judges.

HASTIE, Circuit Judge, dissenting

Comment on two important general considerations prefaces this dissent-  
ing opinion.

Judges are likely to be thoughtful, patriotic and well informed citi-  
zens who over the years have read, heard and observed much about the world  
wide organization of the Communist party and its activities. Therefore,  
they cannot escape serious apprehension, or even strong personal convic-  
tion, that policies and practices both hostile and dangerous to our insti-  
tutions are promoted by that organization. Jurors too are likely to share  
these apprehensions and convictions. Moreover, we do not and should not  
apologize that our ethical notions, religious convictions and political  
views of the type of social order that is decent and rewarding to its mem-  
bers, all combine to make the totalitarian Communist state as it functions  
in much of the world today odious and frightful in our sight.

These facts of life are stated at the outset because they add greatly  
to the difficulty of deciding such a case as we have here. The defendants  
are Communists. They are charged with conspiracy to teach and persuade  
people that they should engage in violent insurrection against our govern-  
ment as speedily as circumstances may permit. The record is very long and  
its analysis is a tedious and unwelcome task. In such circumstances it  
is very difficult to evaluate thousands of pages of testimony and exhibits  
without somewhere along the line permitting the thought that these defen-  
dants are an undeserving lot, and likely to have done the things with  
which they are charged, to distort judgment of the probative value of the  
evidence, or even to take the place of evidence on some important issue.  
Indeed, there is a very clear indication that this has already happened.  
The record shows that during the trial the prosecutor candidly stated in

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open court that " at this particular time, we do not contend that there is any question of the personal guilt of any of the defendants involved here, except with the possible exception of Mr. Nelson (Mesarosh)...." Although the opinion of this court takes the position that the prosecutor's case was not as weak as he thought, I think the quoted admission accurately reflected the state of the record throughout the trial. In any event, it is difficult to believe that persons trying to be fair, as the jurors here undoubtedly were, would have been willing to send anyone but a Communist to jail after hearing such an admission by the government that the personal guilt of the accused was not established.

My second preliminary observation is this. Our responsibility as a Court of Appeals is magnified by the oftenstated reluctance of the Supreme Court to review the adequacy of proof which has satisfied both a trial court and a Court of Appeals. Indeed, in the one recently reviewed case of this very type the Supreme Court refused to consider the sufficiency of the evidence against these defendants meets the high standard of proof our law imposes in all criminal cases.

We come now to the particulars of this case. The defendants have been convicted under the Smith Act of conspiring to teach and persuade people that they should bring about the overthrow of the existing government of the United States as soon as possible and that violent means must be employed to that end.

In his charge to the jury, the trial judge made a clear, detailed and accurate statement of what the prosecution had to prove to establish the defendants guilt:

" In order to find any of the defendants guilty of the alleged conspiracy to violate the Smith Act, the evidence must satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt that the following elements have been proved: First, that the conspiracy to teach and advocate the duty and necessity of overthrowing or destroying the government was conceived by certain conspirators, and continued to function within the three-year period prior to the finding of the indictment; second, with respect to each defendant individually and separately considered, that he knowingly and wilfully was a member of that conspiracy during its existence, with knowledge of its unlawful purpose, and with the intent that such teaching and advocacy be a rule or principle of action, and with language reasonably and ordinarily calculated to incite persons to such action; third, a defendant, while a member of the conspiracy, had the specific intent to cause or bring about the overthrow or des -

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truction of the government of the United States by force and violence as speedily as circumstances would permit; fourth, that thereafter at least one overt act as charged was knowingly committed by one of the conspirators within the period of the statute of limitations, that is, within the three-year period from January 18, 1949, to January 18, 1952; fifth, that such overt act was committed in furtherance of an object or purpose of the conspiracy;...."

My study of the record has convinced me that on certain of the issues thus stated there was no such proof as would warrant submission of the case to the jury. Therefore, the defendants were entitled to directed verdicts of acquittal.

I

It is basic and inescapable datum of this case, that the defendants were indicted and convicted for conspiracy to engage in dangerous talk and indoctrination, and nothing more than that. It has not been charged, much less proved, that they have joined a conspiracy to overthrow our government. It is not even contended that their plan or scheme which, the government says, was adopted in 1945, matured into or was evidenced by any illegal teaching or advocacy during the three years - the period of the statute of limitations - immediately preceding the 1952 presentment of the present indictment.

The difficulty of squaring such punishment of talk or planning to talk with the prohibition of the First Amendment is immediately apparent. Were the matter one of the first impression, we would face a difficult question whether consistent with the prohibition of this Amendment Congress could, without unlawful abridgment of free speech, make criminal such a scheme to organize and carry out a campaign of dangerous talk. But the Supreme Court has wrestled with this problem and concluded that within stated narrow limits such talk may be punished, the First Amendment notwithstanding. *Dennis v. United States*, supra. However, the fact remains that generally talk hostile to the government is the very sort of thing the First Amendment removes from Congressional power to proscribe. Therefore, the narrow limits which define punishable talk, as the Supreme Court has staked them out in the *Dennis* case, must be regarded as of the utmost importance. They are not mere formalities. They are essentials which must be clearly proved to save any conviction of planning or indulging in dangerous talk from prohibition of the First Amendment.

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Of special concern here is the Supreme Court's limitation of its Dennis decision to situations in which it is established as a fact that the actual or contemplated verbal conduct is calculated to incite men to violence as soon as circumstances will permit. In the leading opinion in the Dennis case, Chief Justice Vinson stressed the fact that the jury must have found, pursuant to appropriate instructions, that advocacy was directed toward violent action "as speedily as circumstances would permit." It seems to have been his view that this much proximity was necessary to satisfy the clear and present danger test, which he recognized as a measure of constitutional limitation on Congressional power in this kind of case. It was the threat of violent action at first opportunity which he regarded as so imminently dangerous that Congress could make advocacy so directed a crime. To that extent validity remains in Professor Chafee's often quoted formulation: "The real issue in every free speech controversy is this: whether the state may punish all words which have some tendency, however remote, to bring about acts in violation of law, or only words which directly incite to acts in violation of law." Free Speech in the United States, 1941, 23. Compare the observation of Professor Goodrich, now a member of this court: "This is very important; the liability is not to be found in the general effect of the words, not in what may be thought to be their dangerous tendency. Indeed, the test is similar to the common law liability for attempt to commit a crime - the act done by the wrongdoer must have come dangerously near to success." Goodrich, Does the Constitution Protect Free Speech? 1921, 19 Mich L. Rev. 487, 492, 2 Select Essays on Constitutional Law, 1938, 1068, 1072.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter's opinion also noted the importance of the finding that the scheme of the defendants was to incite to violent action as soon as feasible. He cites a clearly punishable plot to overthrow the government as one extreme and a "seminar in political theory" as the other, with the Dennis scheme somewhere in between. Apparently, what made the Dennis scheme treasonable conspiracy rather than permissible like political indoctrination was this design to bring about violent action as soon as circumstances would permit. A Marxist group may lawfully attempt to persuade people to believe unreservedly that the writings of Marx and Lenin and similar dogma constitute the only acceptable guide to struggle for a desirable kind of society. This must be coupled with some call to unlawful action against the government to make the conduct



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punishable. But a call to action in the indefinite future is a meaningless contradiction of terms. Some meaningful orientation in time, whether by specification of the time when action is to be taken or otherwise, is an essential part of every call to action. Thus, the government has found it necessary here, as in the Dennis case, to charge a design to cause violent action as soon as circumstances will permit, in order to establish requisite incitation beyond indoctrination with revolutionary political theory. The trial judge properly stated and emphasized this requirement in his above-quoted instructions to the jury.

Such are the considerations which define the essential and restrictive frame of reference in relation to which the evidence must be evaluated.

The indictment charged and the prosecution undertook to prove the particular time and circumstances of the beginning of the alleged conspiracy. The indictment charged that "from on or about April 1, 1945 and continuously thereafter... the defendants .... did conspire" to engage in advocacy of insurrectionary action proscribed by the Smith Act. It was the government's theory that early in 1945 there occurred a demonstrable basic change in the policy and program of the organized American Communists. The prosecution showed that during a period which continued through 1944 and into 1945, the American Communists carried out a policy and program of attempting to achieve the political, social, and economic changes they desired within the framework of our polity and by constitutional and lawful means. In charging the jury the court recognized this state of the record, saying that the "prosecution claims to have proved that during World War II, the objectives of the party were revised... and that a plan of cooperation between the working classes and the other classes, called the bourgeoisie, was adopted..."

But in 1945, a Reconstituting Convention eschewed the "deviations" of the past and undertook to reorganize and reorient the American Communists under the lately abandoned Communist Party name and with the avowed design of strict adherence to "Marxism-Leninism." The prose-

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cution undertook to prove that this was the beginning of the conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of our government with which the defendants are charged.

The prosecution first introduced the text of certain speeches and resolutions of the 1945 Communist convention together with the resultant new constitution of the Communist Party. These were presented by the Government as the overt manifestation and authoritative statement of the conspiratorial agreement. But, as the government has recognized throughout this case, these statements and documents do not on their face sanction the violent overthrow of the existing government much less call for work toward its achievement as soon as possible. Contrariwise, the new party constitution states that the "Communist Party upholds the achievements of American democracy and defends the United States Constitution and its Bill of Rights." The preamble extols American democracy and one of the subsequent articles calls for the disciplining of members who participate in any activities to undermine or weaken our basic American institutions.

Beyond this the prosecution, after showing that William Z. Foster was the dominant figure in the convention, put in evidence his explanation of the new party line in the following report to the convention:

"The fourth and last false conception that I wish to speak against is the idea being circulated by 'Left' sectarian voices in our party to the effect that the present program of our party is only transitory, that we are on our way to a much more Left interpretation of the present national and world situation. According to these comrades, we are going to, or should, denounce the war against Japan as imperialist, condemn the decision of Teheran as unachievable,

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drop the slogan of national unity, call for a farmer-labor government, give up our wartime no-strike pledge, abandon the fight for 60,000,000 jobs, bring forward the question of socialism as an immediate issue, and generally adopt a class-against-class policy.

"But these comrades are indulging in wishful thinking. Our Party, if I know it, is not going to take any such Leftist course. For the Party, in its overwhelming majority, understands that Leftist policies of this character would be no less disastrous to us than Browder's Right revisionism. The line of the National Committee's Resolution is the correct one; in its analysis, its formulation of immediate demands, and its placing of the question of socialism. We must hew to the line of that Resolution, taking into account, of course, necessary amendments. We are not getting rid of Browder's Right opportunism to fall into a swamp of "Left" sectarianisms".

After thus putting in evidence the new policy and position of the re-constituted Communist Party as openly stated in terms of adherence to American institutions, the prosecution undertook to show that all of this had a sinister meaning, not obvious on its face. The key, it is said, to the real intendment is to be found not in the above-quoted specific averments of policy but in the announced general purpose - which the defendants admit to eschew recent "deviations" from classical Marxist doctrine and to follow "basic Communist principles of scientific socialism". In the reconstituting papers this revised "line" was called "Marxism-Leninism". Accordingly, the prosecution undertook to establish the meaning of this phrase through a former Communist named Lautner.

This witness then testified that on the basis of his experience as a member of the Communist Party for 20 years it was his opinion that the use of the expression "Marxism-Leninism" in the 1945 party constitution implied a sanction of the violent overthrow of capitalist government inconsistent with the avowals of respect for American institutions which appear elsewhere in the 1945 constitution and the proceedings of the 1945 convention. When asked his opinion of the provision in the constitution for expulsion of persons who should attempt to overthrow the American institutions of majority rule, he said that "it is a self serving declaration". He made no comment on Foster's explanation of the new "line".

But, more important, in the light of the legal requirement that a punishable scheme must have been directed toward violence as soon as feasible, Lautner's opinion was given merely in terms of a generalized revolutionary

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goal of the Communist group. Its inadequacy is highlighted by another excerpt from the trial charges, re-emphasizing the point we are considering:

"The intent required is not merely the intentional advocacy or teaching of the overthrow and destruction of the government of the United States by force and violence. The Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that each defendant, in addition, had the further specific intent to accomplish the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence as speedily as circumstances would permit. Such further and additional intent must be clearly and plainly proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and can not be inferred simply from advocacy of the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence, if there was such advocacy."

If the court accepts that formulation as a correct statement of law, it seems very clear that the prosecution did not prove its case.

Lautner did not point to a single thing indicating that the 1945 program contemplated, beyond inculcation of belief in and approval of an ultimate revolution, teaching that the time had now come to work for the overthrow of the existing government as soon as possible. It has already been pointed out, but will bear restatement, that this distinction is of basic importance in all constitutional theory of restrictions on utterance permissible under the First Amendment. The line which the courts try to draw distinguishes punishable incitation to insurrectionary action from permissible teaching that at some time in the future violence is inevitable and the "proletariat" must be ready for it. Lautner's testimony does not even make clear whether there is anything in the 1945 program which in his view implies one rather than the other. He did say "I consider myself an expert on the basic aims and objectives of the Marxist-Leninist principles, but I do not consider myself an expert on the twists and turns and tactical innovations from time to time of the Communist parties". It is these very "twists and turns and tactical innovations" which create a serious difficulty here. For it is not a sufficient basis for proscription that the Communists are committed to ultimate violent revolutionary action. If their present tactic is a waiting game, characterized by the teaching of revolutionary theory while incitation to action is left for the indefinite future, the First Amendment prevents the government from proscribing their teaching. Our lawful recourse during such a period lies in the field of education and demonstration which will increase devotion to our democratic institutions and thus frustrate Communist preachments. There is some risk in such a

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course. But the adoption of the First Amendment has committed us to it.

If Lautner did not indicate any proximity of the violence against government said to be contemplated by the 1945 program, I have not found such evidence elsewhere in the record. It is noteworthy that this court's analysis of the evidence points to nothing which indicates that the Communist teaching, actual or projected, since 1945 has been calculated to incite people to violent aggression against our government as soon as feasible or within any period of time, however defined. This time element, so important in our First Amendment context, is not mentioned in the court's analysis of the record. This court, like the government during the trial, has concentrated attention upon Marxist literature and pronouncements used in Communist teaching and propaganda activities during the 1920's and 1930's. But the whole thrust of this showing is directed at establishing, with the aid of the connecting link supplied by Lautner, that approval and advocacy of proletarian revolution are present in current Communist doctrine. There is nothing to show that under the 1945 program people were urged or to be urged to accelerate the revolution by seizing the first opportunity for violence against the government.

The Jury was properly charged that it could convict only if the conspiratorial scheme was "to accomplish the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence as speedily as circumstances would permit". I think it could have reached that conclusion only by speculation or by assumption de hors the record.

## II

This indictment was returned in January 1952. The period of the statute of limitations is three years. Therefore, some conduct in furtherance of the conspiracy had to be alleged and proved to have occurred since January, 1949, in order to establish that the conspiracy persisted and that defendants adhered to it during the period covered by the indictment. It will be remembered that this was one of the points upon which the charge of the trial judge was very explicit: "(the evidence must establish that) at least one overt act as charged was knowingly committed by one of the conspirators within the period of the statute of limitations, that is, within the three-year period from January 18, 1949 to January 18, 1952; fifth, that such overt act was committed in furtherance of an object or purpose of the conspiracy; . . ." An examination of the indictment shows that several overt acts were charged as proof that the conspiracy existed after January, 1949. Each of these acts is the participation of one or more of the defen-

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dants in a Communist Party meeting, nothing more. It is not shown that in 1949 or thereafter a defendant or any alleged co-conspirator said or did anything advocating insurrection or even making arrangements for such advocacy. Nor does it appear that anyone else at any of these meetings was guilty of such conduct. All that appears is that each meeting was a Communist gathering involving some discussion or planning of miscellaneous party business. This included such matters as discussion of new contacts, financing, enlarging membership, particularly among miners and industrial workers, solving internal difficulties such as those caused by the arrest of leaders, and selecting delegates for other meetings.

The failure of the prosecution to try to show how any of this conduct was in furtherance of the conspiracy charged is very revealing. If the purchase of a gun by one charged as a member of a conspiracy to commit armed robbery should be relied upon as an overt act, the prosecution would certainly try to show, and consider it vital to show, that this weapon was procured for use in the contemplated robbery. The jury may not be left to speculate in the absence of proof whether an act, innocent on its face, is in furtherance of a conspiracy. There must be evidence which, if credited, shows that design. But here the theory seems to have been that affirmative showing of connection between the 1945 conspiracy and some later action taken within the statutory period was not required. The government seems to have reasoned that any participation in a Communist meeting in such a way that the participant knowingly joined in the internal affairs of the organization became, without further showing, an act in furtherance of the conspiracy charged. But this means that the government must change its ground. It is in the position of having to claim that the Communist Party itself is the conspiracy charged. Only on that theory are Communist meetings in themselves and the attendance of defendants evidence of a continuing conspiracy and their participation. An indictment of that theory might be possible under another section of the statute. But no such charge is made here and we, therefore, have no reason to consider its involvements.

There is one other not improbable explanation of the failure of the prosecution even to try to connect the acts charged and proved after 1948 with advocacy of the violent overthrow of government. The indictment contained a second charge not heretofore mentioned. That was a charge of conspiring to organize the Communist Party as a means of bringing about the violent overthrow of the existing government. But, rightly or wrongly, the trial judge took this aspect of the indictment away from the jury, and we

DR

are not in position to review that action. It may well have been that the prosecution had regarded these meetings in 1949 and thereafter as "overt acts" of "organization" of the Communist Party, particularly since they dealt with problems of finance, membership, delegates to conventions and the like. This would explain the failure to show that these meetings dealt in some way with the advocacy of violence against the government, but would not save the government's case on the particular conspiracy submitted to the jury from the consequences of that failure. Cf. *DeJonge v. Oregon*, 1937, 299 U.S. 353.

Therefore, the failure of the government to allege and prove acts showing a conspiracy persisting with defendants' adherence after January 1949, is a second fatal deficiency of the case presented by this record.

The disposition to relax requirements of strict proof in trials of suspected subversives appears whenever the existing order is subjected to stress and strain. It is reported that in 1603, when Sir Walter Raleigh was tried by the king's judges for treason, his demand for stricter proof was silenced by the court with the withering rejoinder:

"I marvel, Sir Walter, that you being of such experience and wit, should stand on this point; for so many horse-stealers may escape if they may not be condemned without witnesses." *Rex v. Raleigh*, 2 State Trials (Howell ed.) 1.

In due course the accused was convicted and executed.

It may well be today that a number of Communists, among them schemers for our undoing and destruction, will go unpunished if in their cases we insist upon clear and convincing proof in open court of every element of the alleged crime. There is no gainsaying that "horse-stealers (and worse) may escape". But that, is not too great a price to pay for assurance that our way of administering the criminal law minimizes for everyone the risk of undeserved conviction of crime.

In that spirit, and for the reasons stated in this opinion, I would reverse those convictions.

I am authorized to state that Judge Maris concurs in this dissenting opinion.

Opinion of the Court (filed June 13, 1955)

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 21, 1955

MEMO: SAC

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

RE: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

b6  
b7C  
b7D

cc:

100-17087 (CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS)  
100-21574 (OCSAD)  
100-17269 (DOMESTIC)  
100-17289 (P & P)  
100-16390 (CP BRIEF)

DOCUMENTATION

Source	Description & Or Date Activity	Date Rec'd.	Agent Receiving	Location
[REDACTED]	Literature	8/8/55	R. S. <i>Beier</i> <i>Bugans</i>	[REDACTED]

Following is literature furnished by informant:

1. 20 pp. booklet "Is A Fair Trial Possible?",  
issued by OCSAD.
2. Letter dated 7/20/55 and 11 pp legal opinion  
re Pg. SMITH ACT case.

REK-jmc  
100-17087  
(6) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 21 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*[Signature]*



MEMO: SAC [redacted]

FROM: SA Burgins

RE: CRC-15-C

b7D

(see below)

Attached to a (written report) (oral report reduced to writing) (literature) from [redacted], dated [redacted], received (by mail) (in person) by SA Robert L. Burgins Jr. on 8/8/55.

ANSWER IF NECESSARY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/23/82 BY SP2TAP/JAC

- ( ) The following described information needed immediate dissemination and was furnished to - (briefly describe information and offices to which sent).
- ( ) Itemization of literature.

Attached are two photostatic copies of the current CRC mailing list together with one copy of the literature being mailed to the persons on the list received (copy remainder from above).

(Note): One photostatic copy to be retained in SA file & one to be used for review in development of panel sources.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 9 1955	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*Rec'd  
personally  
8/8/55 RFR*

*Rec. from Klare 8-7-55  
JB*

# YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS

OHIO BILL OF RIGHTS CONGRESS  
2014 E. 105  
Cleveland, Ohio CE 1-3920

The following fact sheet is issued as a public service by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference. We are issuing this in order to bring you up to date on some of the Civil Liberties and civil rights cases -- nationally and locally -- with the hope that community and people's organizations will feel moved to take some concerted action on some or all of the facts presented here.

In recent months a fresh breeze of liberty has begun to blow across our nation and throughout the world. The lessening of world tensions, culminating in the recent Geneva Conference, is reflected in many important and new decisions on constitutional liberties in our own country.

**NATIONALLY:** The most important of these is the historic Supreme Court decision on desegregation. While it is true that this decision has not yet been enforced, we nevertheless must recognize that this is a milestone on the path to civil liberties in the United States.

More recently, significant decisions and dissents have been handed down in various civil rights cases.

On May 23, 1955, the Supreme Court upheld the Fifth Amendment in the *Emspack* case, with Judge Warren stating that the Fifth Amendment must not be treated as "a historic relic ... merely to be tolerated", and that it must not be applied "narrowly or grudgingly".

On June 7, 1955, the United States Supreme Court held that John P. Peters was unjustly fired, although skirting the real constitutional questions.

On June, 1955, the powerful dissent of Judge Hastie, United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, in the appeal of the Pittsburgh Smith Act cases, is of unusual importance. Judge Hastie stated, "The government failed to prove that the defendants conspired to accomplish the overthrow of the United States government." He also said, "If the Communist Party's present tactic is a waiting game... while incitation to action is left for the future... the Communists are protected by the First Amendment."

Significant victories have been won in the issuing of passports by the State Department in the cases of Dr. Otto Nathan, the executor of the late Dr. Einstein's estate; Mr. Max Schachtman; and the winning of a passport to Geneva by Joseph Clark, foreign editor of the Daily Worker. Mr. Paul Robeson has been granted limited rights to travel to Canada.

National revulsion toward the government's use of paid informers in the so-called loyalty and security cases has forced the government to withdraw or repudiate this testimony in many instances. On May 29, 1955, Federal Judge Leon Yankwich refused to admit the testimony of Louis Rosser as an "expert" on Communism in a denaturalization case against Sam Title. The judge stated, "This

8-7-55  
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is a court of law. I won't take his (Rossor's) opinion on what the Communist Party taught, and I won't take the opinions of big name experts such as Paul Crouch, Harvey Matusow, Louis Budenz or Max Eastman. I want facts, no opinions".

In Cleveland, the government was forced to withdraw the testimony of one Lowell Watson against Dr. Zuker, admitting that Watson had lied.

In a recent case of deportation against Mathew Brzevich, the U. S. Court of Appeals (7th Circuit) in Chicago upheld the findings of the Immigration officer, stating the testimony of a paid informer was "unbelievable and incredible". This testimony (of informers) stated the court, "is heresay and has no more probative value than the tattlings from a town meeting.

LOCALLY, in Ohio, some victories have been won on the civil rights front.

The re-opening of the swimming area at Virginia Kendall Park, near Akron, which was closed last year, due to the admitted desire of the authorities to exclude Negroes, is a victory for the many individuals and organizations who took up this issue.

June 2, 1955, saw the release from prison of Mr. Frank Hashmall, who served a two year prison term on a minor motor vehicle registration charge. Valiant work by hundreds of Ohioans, the participation of the Ohio A. C. L. U. and the Nation magazine, won Mr. Hashmall's parole and freedom to breathe, if only for a little while. Hashmall will go on trial October 17, 1955, along with ten other Ohioans under charges of violating the thought-control Smith Act.

On June 18, 1955, a jury in Dayton, Ohio, acquitted Mr. Smilg of perjury charges and repudiated the lying testimony of Harry Gold, government informer whose testimony helped send the Rosenbergs to the electric chair.

On May 24, 1955, the Ohio State Supreme Court, hearing the case of Anna Morgan and her co-defendants in the Columbus contempt cases, granted re-hearing on these cases, based on the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court upholding the Fifth Amendment in the Emshack case, handed down on May 23, 1955.

In Cleveland, Hyman Lumer, arrested on a charge of carrying a driver's license issued under a fictitious name, was first held on \$25,000 bond, Judge Corrigan justifying this sum because of Mr. Lumer's alleged dangerous and subversive character. However, Judge Nicola, sitting in Common Pleas Court, shortly reduced this bail to \$1500. Mr. Lumer is presently free on bond, his case having been set for September 6th.

HOWEVER, in spite of these advances, there are still many instances in which the civil rights of individuals and organizations are being violated.

On July 13, 1955, a New York Grand Jury indicted Harvey Matusow, self-confessed government informer, and also the editor of the Nation magazine, on charges of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice. This is an obvious attempt to throttle a publication which has been carrying on an outstanding fight against the current witch hunts.

On July 11, 1955, Attorney General Brownell announced his intention of using the Butler section of the Communist Control Act against labor. This would deprive so-called "Communist-dominated" labor unions of their bargaining rights.

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On July, 1955, the House of Representatives passed an amendment to the Smith Act, making violation of that act punishable by 20 years, instead of the present 5, and raising the fine to \$20,000.00. This amendment was steamrollered through the House without committee hearings or the public knowing anything about it. The bill is presently in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Amendment can be stopped by sending wires and letters to Senator Harley Kilgore, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee; urge that the amendment be killed in committee, or at least that it be brought out into public hearings.

In Ohio, the legislature this session again failed to enact a state Fair Employment practices bill. In Cleveland, discrimination against the Negro people continues to take many forms, including harrassment, rent-gouging, illegal search and seizure of citizens.

From the preceeding, by no means complete, one can see that the civil liberties movement, while making great strides forward, is still uneven in its development and results. With many victories won, the war hysteria is still being kept alive by the Justice department's continued Smith Act prosecutions. The Denver, and Philadelphia Smith Act cases have just concluded, with convictions and sentences ranging from 2½ to 5 years. In spite of the powerful dissent of Judge Hastie, the Nelson conviction under the Smith Act has been upheld. Pre-trial motions in Connecticut have been over-ruled, and four Communist leaders are being rushed to trial in New York. The Ohio Smith Act trials are set for October 17, 1955.

Judge McNamara in one sweeping decision overruled all pre-trial motions of the defendants. Of particular importance was the challenge to the jury which pointed up discrimination against Negro and manual workers. The Court contends that while there is no proportionate representation, that this discrimination does not in fact exist. The pamphlet on the jury issued by the Ohio Smith Act defendants, which you can order at our office, gives facts which can provide room for argument on this question.

Responsible citizens and Community organizations are asked to take a new look at the situation. With the Summit Peace Conference offering great hope for mankind, it is time for a return to a real democratic way of life and constitutional form of government.

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JB

CLEVELAND CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES

In a series of attacks levelled against Cleveland's Negro citizens, the obvious conspiracy to deny Cleveland Negroes their full constitutional rights is exposed. It is important to note that several teen-age youth were sent to Juvenile Detention home as a result of their participation in paint bombing of Negro homes. It is our contention that while these youths should be punished, the real conspirators the banks, the realty interests and those who profit from discrimination, are the ones who must be exposed and punished.

On June 6, 1955, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Turner was paint bombed. On June 22, 1955, Mr. and Mrs. Turner received a threatening letter which said in part "you'd better move" and said the paint bombing was "just a sample".

On June 29, 1955, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moore was set fire to, by firing the milk chute of their now home on E. 154 St.

On June 29th and 30th, Mr. Eugene Siegal of the Cleveland Plain Dealer exposed the outrageous rent gauging of Negro people in the Hough area. The following weeks Call and Post reports the reduction of rent by one realty company of \$100 per month, imagine the tremendous profits involved in all this.

These things coupled with daily occurrences of police brutality, shake downs and unwarranted and illegal arrests in the Negro Community need prompt action by all community organizations. We demand city council investigations of police brutality, firing and punishment of policemen found guilty of these kinds of crimes; investigations into the machinations of the banks and realty companies and firm rent control laws for the city of Cleveland.

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Civil Rights Congress  
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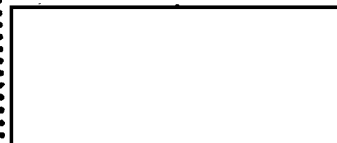
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[REDACTED]	Literature	8/8/55	R. S. Beier	[REDACTED]

Following is literature furnished by informant:

A three-page mimeographed article by OBRC, entitled, "Your Civil Rights" and reviewing progress made to date in the fight for "Civil Liberties and Civil Rights".

Also furnished was a photograph of the mailing list used to mail this article, one photograph of this list being placed in 134-42-1.

[REDACTED]  
SA

REK-imc  
[REDACTED]

